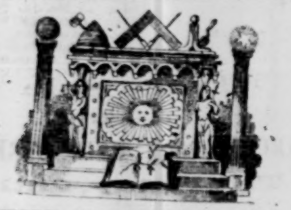
THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. — MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867. — VOLUME XVII.–NUMBER 96

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September,..........1866.
1 Kheswan, 10th October,.......... "
1 Chisleu, 9th November,.......... "
1 Tebeth, 9th December,.......... "
1 Shebat, 7th January,..........1867.
1 Adar, 6th February,.......... "
1 Veadar, 8th March,.......... "
1 Nisan, 6th April,.......... "
1 Ijar, 6th May,.......... "
1 Sivan, 4th June,.......... "
1 Thamuz, 4th July,.......... "
1 Ab, 2d August,.......... "
1 Elel, 1st September,.......... "

Ash Wednesday, 26th February,..........1867.
Maunday Thursday, 8th April,.......... "
Good Friday, 10th April,.......... "
Easter Sunday, 12th April,.......... "
Ascension, 21st May,.......... "
Pentecost, 31st May,.......... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1867.

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OPINION

—OF—

The Supreme Court of Arkansas

Delivered, August 8, 1864.

Upon the Nature of the Government, the Rights of the States, and the Obligations of Citizens.

ANNOTATED.

Melius, Fortuna, dedisses,
Urbe Sub Fos solem, gelidaque sub Arcto,
Errantesque domos.

Laudandis pretiosior ruinis;—"She yet in her very tomb retains the mark and image of Empire."

The State of Arkansas vs. Samuel W. Williams.

OPINION.

BY THE COURT, MR. JUSTICE PIKE.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.]

By the Declaration of Independence of 4th July, 1776, the several colonies of Great Britain, represented in the General Congress by their Delegates, solemnly published and declared that they were, and of right ought to be, "free and independent States;" and, at the end of the war, Great Britain recognized and acknowledged each colony to be, what it had claimed to be, a separate Nation, a free and independent State.

In 1777 for the purpose chiefly, of common resistance and defense, these colonies, claiming to be States, had, by Articles of Confederation, formed "a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare." It was expressly stipulated, that "Each State *retains* its Sovereignty, Freedom and Independence;" and their joint or general interests were managed by "The United States in Congress assembled," in which Congress and State had one vote and paid its own Delegates. This was a simple league or partnership for special purposes, according to the declaration in the articles; and in contemplation of law, the States themselves concurrently did every act done, and exercised every power of government.

The powers thus to be jointly exercised were found not to be sufficiently extensive, nor entrusted to efficient hands. The Articles of Confederation provided that they should be inviolably observed by every State; and also declared that, "the *Union* shall be *perpetual;* nor shall any alteration, at any time hereafter, be made in any of them" [the Articles] "unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and afterwards confirmed by the Legislature of every State."

The phrase, "the United States of America, in General Congress assembled," was adopted in the Declaration of Independence, as meaning merely the several American States, leagued or or united together and the Articles of Confederation provided that the style of the Confederacy should be, "The United States of America."

In January, 1786, the State of Virginia, by her Legislature, proposed a Convention of Delegates from the States, for the purpose, solely, of augmenting the powers of the Congress in respect to the regulation of commerce. Such a convention was held in Annapolis, in September, 1786, five States only being represented; and it confined its action to a recommendation that all the States should appoint Commissioners, who should meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May, 1787, "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render *the Constitution of our federal government* adequate to the exigencies of the *Union*, and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as, when agreed to by them, and afterwards confirmed by the Legislature of every State, will effectually provide for the same."

It thus appears, beyond possibility of contradiction, that the mere league and confederation of these States, in which each continued 'Sovereign, Free and Independent,' in which each had one vote, each raised its own quota of all moneys needed for general purposes, and there was no national judiciary, except Prize Courts and Special Tribunals or Boards, to try controversies between the States; where, when moneys were borrowed, the States became joint debtors, was called "THE UNION; and the phrase, "The CONSTITUTION of our *Federal* Government," was proper and usual.

The recommendation of the Convention being placed before Congress, it resolved, on the 21st of February, 1787, that the Convention recommended should be held, "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, *and confirmed by the States*, render *the Federal Constitution* adequate to the exigencies of the *government*, and the *preservation of the Union.*"

This was resolved by the thirteen States, there in Congress assembled, and it was only following the mode of *amending* the Articles of Confederation, prescribed by those articles themselves; the Convention acting as the mere draftsman for the Congress, and having no other powers or functions than that of *preparing* the alterations, for the action of the Congress and the subsequent action of each separate State.

The Articles of Confederation, agreed to in Congress on the 15th of November, 1777, were announced on the 9th of July, 1778, to have been ratified by eight States; but they were not fully ratified until the 1st of March, 1781. From the 3d of February, 1781, the Congress endeavored in vain, until 1787, to induce all the States to grant powers to regulate commerce, lay duties on imports, and to provide means for paying the public debt.

The Legislature of New York had, on the 20th of July, 1782, proposed "a General Convention of the State, specially authorized to revise and amend the Confederation, reserving a right to the respective Legislatures to ratify their determinations."

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, were alone represented at the convention at Annapolis. These States had authorized their commissioners to act solely in regard to a uniform system of commercial intercourse and regulations, except New Jersey, which also authorized hers to consider how far a uniform system in regard to this "*and other important matters*" might be necessary to the common interest and permanent harmony of the several States; and to report such an act on the subject, as, when ratified by them, "would enable the United States in Congress assembled effectually to provide for the exigencies of *the Union.*"

Delegates to the convention of 1787 were appointed by the Legislature of each State of the thirteen, except Rhode Island, each State being as Georgia declared herself in the Commissions issued to her delegates "*By the Grace of God, Free, Sovereign and Independent.*" Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia, New York, Massachusetts and Maryland, conferred on their Delegates the powers, as to the alteration and revision, specified in the resolution of the Congress of 21st of February, 1787, except that Delaware instructed hers not to consent to any change of that feature of the articles of Confederation, by which each State had but one vote in Congress.

Virginia also declared "the necessity of extending the revision of the Federal system to all its defects;" and that, as her citizens had "*united* with the other *States* in establishing a *Federal Government*," they were now willing "to concur in such farther concessions and provisions as may be necessary to secure the great objects for which that *government* was instituted."

New Jersey empowered her Commissioners "to take into consideration the state of *the Union*, as to trade and other important objects, and to devise such other provisions as should appear to be necessary to render *the Constitution of the Federal Government* adequate to the exigencies thereof."

Pennsylvania, considering the representations made "by the United States in Congress assembled to the Legislatures of *the several States in the Union*, was fully convinced of the necessity "of *revising the Federal Constitution*.

North Carolina empowered her Commissioners to "discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of *our Federal Union*, and to procure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect."

Delaware was fully convinced, also, of the necessity of "revising *the Federal Constitution*," and adding *thereto* such further provisions as may render *the same* more adequate to the exigencies *of the Union*."

The ordinance of Georgia was entitled "An Ordinance for the appointment of deputies from this State, for the purpose of *revising the Federal Constitution*;" and the authority given by it, as well as Delaware, was "to devise and discuss such alterations and further provisions, as may be necessary to render *the Federal Constitution* adequate to the exigencies of *the Union*."

The same phrase, "*Federal Constitution*," was used by Virginia, in the title and body of her act for appointing Deputies: and by Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Delaware, in the titles of their acts; and New Jersey termed the Articles of Confederation, the *Constitution of the Federal Government*."

New York appointed her Delegates, in order to 'render the *Federal Constitution* adequate to the exigencies of *government* and the preservation of *the Union*.'

South Carolina empowered her deputies to devise and discuss 'all such alterations, clauses, articles and provisions, as may be thought necessary to render *the Federal Constitution* entirely adequate to the actual situation and future good *government* of the Confederate States.'

Massachusetts quoted the resolution of Congress containing the same phase, 'Federal Constitution.'

Connecticut empowered her Delegates "to discuss upon such alterations and provisions, agreeable to the general principles of republican government, as they shall think proper to render the *Federal Constitution* adequate to the exigencies of *Government* and the preservation of *the Union*."

Maryland appointed her Deputies "for the purpose of revising *the Federal system*," and to consider "such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the *Federal Constitution* adequate to the exigencies of the *Union*."

And New Hampshire, declaring that it was not possible, "in the formation of THE FEDERAL COMPACT, which frames the bond of UNION of the American *States*," to devise a perfect system, empowered her Deputies 'to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remedy the defects of *our Federal Union*, and to procure and secure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect.'

These were the letters, patent of authority, to the Commissioners, Delegates and Deputies of the several States. That they deliberately transcended the authority thus given, is not to be presumed, but only admitted when proven. They were authorized to make any alterations and changes whatever, in the Federal Constitution of articles of Confederation, which might seem to them fit, proper and necessary to preserve the existing '*Union* of the *States*' or 'Federal Union,' and render that 'Constitution of the Federal Government,' adequate to the exigencies of the *Government*. The power was, wholly, to preserve and perfect what already existed, the Federal Constitution and the Union; and not to destroy; and make and substitute something new and different. Whatever they drafted and prepared, was to be agreed to by the States in Congress, and then confirmed by each State for itself. It is, of course, *possible*, that the delegates, forgetting that they were but the agents of their States, with specified and limited powers, determined to set at naught the fundamental principles of republican government, and, imagining themselves omnipotent and wiser than the people of their States, to manufacture a new Government of The People, not a Union of the States; a *Federal* Constitution in which there was no longer to be any *foedus* or league of the States or Union of the States, but only a Union of all the people of all the States; and so to set The People of all as a Sovereign over the States, until then "by the grace of God, Free, Sovereign and Independent;" notwithstanding the great reluctance of many of them, theretofore, to permit the joint exercise and administration of their powers of Sovereignty even in regard to trade and revenue; a reluctance which to Rhode Island was so insuperable, that she would neither consent to lend the power of laying duties to the Congress, nor send deputies to the Convention. Any stretch of usurpation, any degree of forgetfulness of the terms and tenure by which men hold their little brief authority, we now know, is possible; but the men who framed the Constitution of 1787 were not of that class of men in which the grub of subserviency to the idle humors of the people becomes, in the warmth of the sunshine of power, the chrysalis of self-sufficient and arrogant usurpation.

On the 17th of September, 1787, the convention finally agreed upon the draft of a constitution; and gave it as the opinion of their States that the constitution ought, after being laid before Congress, "to be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, for their assent and ratification;" and that, when "the conventions of nine States" should have ratified it; *the United States in Congress assembled*, should fix a day on which Electors should be appointed by "the *States* which shall have ratified the same." All this was 'done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present.'

The letter, addressed by unanimous order of the convention, to the President of the Congress, and signed by WASHINGTON as President of the Convention, does not hint at the formation of a new 'government,' taking the place of the Union of the States; but, saying that the friends of the country had long seen and desired that certain great powers "should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union," and speaking of the impracticability, "in the Federal government of these States, to secure *all* rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all," it declares that the convention always kept steadily in view "the consolidation of the Union," which led each State in Convention to make concessions, and the constitution to be the result of "a spirit of amity, and that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

If the constitution was intended to put an end to the existing Union of the States, not to be a compact between them, but "a government power" over them and the people of all; if the existing Union was not to be made more close and more *solid*, but to disappear; if the constitution did not contain concessions made by the *States*, and did not show the mutual deference of State to State; if 'Union' and 'Constitution' and 'Government' and 'Federal' were words to be henceforward taken in a new sense, this letter was more jesuitical and more reticent of the truth, more disingenuous and dishonest, than any other ever written, and Machiavelli had a pupil who excelled his master, in the art of using words to conceal the meaning.

On the 28th of September, Congress ordered the Constitution reported to be transmitted to the several Legislatures, "in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof."

By the 7th Article of the Constitution, the ratification of it by the conventions of nine States was to be sufficient for its establishment, "between the States so ratifying the same." On the 21st of June, 1788, the ninth State, New Hampshire, ratified it. Virginia did so on the 26th of June; and New York on the 26th of July. On the 13th of September, Congress, finding it so ratified, fixed, by resolution, the days for appointing electors, for the electors to assemble and vote, and for "commencing the proceedings under the said constitution." The latter was the first Wednesday in March, 1789. North Carolina did not ratify the constitution until the 21st of November, 1789; and Rhode Island did so on the 29th of May, 1790.

Ten amendments, proposed by Congress on the demand of many of the States, were ratified by the constitutional number of States, on the 15th of December, 1791; the 11th was declared adopted, on the 8th of January, 1798; and the 12th was announced as adopted, on the 25th of September, 1804.

From this review of the facts of history it is perfectly clear, that, if the radical change in the *nature* of the 'government,' since insisted on, *was* really made by the constitution, no such fusion of the people of all the States into one mass, no such compact of individuals, instead of a compact between States, no such 'government proper' created by the people of all, acting as a unit, and not by the States as sovereigns, was anticipated or dreamed of in advance. We find no where any indication of an intention to annul "*the Union* of the *States*,' or any declaration of any necessity for doing so; none that 'the Federal constitution' was to be henceforward a thing of a totally different nature; none that 'the Federal compact' was no longer to exist, and the phrase itself become nonsense; none that the States had dropped, shorn of their beams, like Lucifer, to a lower sphere; and that, from stars, they had become satellites or asteroids, to revolve round a great central sun; none, that the declared object of *every* State, to effect which the convention was empowered to assemble, the preservation of the *existing* Union of the States, was abandoned without a syllable of regret or a word of kind remembrance; none that the Union was no longer a chain of many links, but a conglomerate of individuals, composing one people; that people, and not the States the makers of the constitution. The States sate in the convention; and each State ratified the constitution for itself. No vote of the whole people of all was so taken that the majority of the whole could be ascertained, nor was it sought to ascertain it. All that was asked was a ratification by each State. How then did the one people make it? Clearly, if it even made them one people, so soon as it was in operation, it was *made* by the States: for the States alone, as States, acted in drafting it, in agreeing to it in Congress, in confirming it by convention. So it is expressly declared.

He who *ratifies* the act of an agent, in law *does* it. It is, in law, *his* act, from the beginning. Until the ratification, the constitution was like a deed drafted by a scrivener, but not signed or sealed. The ratification was the signature and sealing; and by it the States *made* the constitution. Such is the undeniable principle of law. The constitution was, in law, made by the States, on the 21st of June, 1788, when New Hampshire ratified it, and it was correct to say, as was very singularly said in the course of an argument to prove that the constitution was not a compact between the States, "that the constitution began to speak, only after its adoption. Until it was ratified by nine States, it was but a proposal, the mere draft of an instrument." This was to concede away the advocate's case.

If, therefore, the pretended change, radical and complete, was made, the evidence is exclusively to be found in the constitution itself. The extrinsic evidence is all to the contrary, and so strong that the instrument must speak in unmistakable terms, to overcome it.

But, when we read the constitution, from beginning to end, we do not find any such intention and purpose *distinctly* announced in it *anywhere*. If the change is made, it is by implication only; and the intention is proven by the nature and teach of his substantive provisions and the changes and alterations made, not by any words expressly to that effect. Did it mean a fraud on the States?

The only direct expression, from which so vast a change can be even argued, is, that which occurs at the very commencement of the instrument. "*We the people of the United States*," it declares, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, etc., do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

What 'people of the United States'? of *what* 'United States.' If Scotland and England became one people by the Union between them, that one people did not exist as such, until the Union was consummated. The acts of Union which made them so, were the separate acts of the two nations. If both had executed a single instrument of Union, declaring the people of the two realms thenceforward one people, the instrument would nevertheless have been the act, not of the one people created by it, but of the two realms as sovereign States, or of the *people* of each, acting separately. So, 'the people of the United States' who made the constitution, were not one people, even if the instrument which they executed made them one. Until that instrument *was* made, and began to operate, the people of Virginia and the people of New York were not one people, but as separate and distinct peoples as those of England and Russia. Nor could the people of Virginia do any political act, except by means of their State organizations. The whole could only act politically as a State; parts, only as towns, counties and the like. Or, if they could, if they *could* have acted on the constitution as a part or fraction of the one people of all the States, they did not do so, nor was it attempted to have them do so. The phrase, therefore, or its face, must be taken distributively, and means, "we the people of *each* of the States now united by articles of Confederation;" and we need not argue to show that 'the people of the State,' and 'the State' are synonymous terms. Who did, in point of *fact*, 'ordain and establish' the constitution? The States which ratified it; for they alone, and each *as a* State, acted on it. Then the phrase is simply a reiteration of the principle that the People of a State are the State, a principle carefully asserted from the 4th day of July, 1776. It was "the people of the United States" as "the United States" existed before the Constitution took effect, and acting under the existing political organizations, who *made* the constitution. Consequently they acted as States, and the States made it. It is hardly to be believed that a lawyer of respectable standing, would have argued, to an intelligent Court, that this expression, "We, the people of the United States," necessarily meant the one people of all the States; since that construction is no *more* necessary, legitimate or reasonable than the other, at least. The words may with quite as *much* reason be taken distributively as collectively, if there were nothing elsewhere to control the construction.

Nor were they then used for the first time. The Congress of delegates which assembled in 1774 called themselves, in their more formal acts, "The delegates appointed by *the good people of these colonies*." Yet no one pretended that the colonies had been amalgamated into one people. The word "people" was of course used distributively, as meaning the people of each separate colony. The plural of the word, though legitimate, is rarely used; and it is not incorrect to say "the *people* of Austria and Prussia," though these are separate kingdoms. By the Declaration of Independence, made by a Congress of the several distinct and separate colonies, "the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled," did, "in the name and by the authority of *the good people of these colonies*, solemnly publish and declare, that these *united colonies* are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States." The act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in 1787, appointing a commissioner to the convention, speaks of the United States as a free and independent people." The like act of Virginia, in 1786, uses the phrase, 'The good people of America.' The report of a committee of Congress, in regard to a system of revenue, made in February, 1786, uses the very phrase, 'the people of these United States;' and an address to the States by Congress, made by Madison, Ellsworth and Hamilton, and reported in 1783, uses the words 'the citizens of the United States;' and the constitution provides that Representatives shall be elected by 'the people of the several States.'

The constitution was established, in order 'to form a more perfect Union.' The word 'union,' we have seen, had been constantly applied to the confederation of the States. The presumption is conclusive, in the absence of any declaration to the contrary, and as all the States had insisted on the 'preservation' of that Union, that the union spoken of in the preamble was the *same* union, made only more perfect.

But the Constitution itself declares who made it, in the most unmistakeable terms. It is not only declared to be "done in convention by the unanimous consent of the *States* present;" but it provides that "The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution, *between* the STATES *so ratifying* the same." No argument can add to the distinctness and force of these words. The constitution is '*established between the States*.' Is it not then a *compact* between them?

Moreover, amendments to the constitution are to be ratified, that is, *made*, by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions of three-fourths of them. As the States *made* the constitution, therefore, so they alone can amend it. The *popular* majority does not rule in that. Small and new States, three-fourths in number of the whole, could amend the constitution, if their population did not equal that of two of the great States.

"New States," the constitution provides, "may be *admitted* by the Congress *into this Union*." "The United States shall guarantee to every State *in this Union* a republican form of government." Into *what* Union were new States to be admitted? *In* what Union were the States to which a Republican form of government was to be guaranteed? Certainly a *State* can only be *admitted* into a *Union of States*. Certainly a *State* in the Union means one in the Union of States; in the same Union of States which had existed under the articles of Confederation.

Good Girls in the South.

The Holly Springs (Miss.) *Reporter* knows several girls in Marshall county who were raised in the lap of luxury, with fine carriages to ride in and money by the thousands to spend, before the war, who can now chop wood, drive a two-horse wagon, go to market, and do all the house work. They can go in the kitchen, too, and prepare a dinner equal to a French cook. And then call on them in the parlor, they will treat you to such music as would make the houri listen with wonder and admiration. These girls have cheerfully conformed to the change in their pecuniary circumstances. The *Reporter* thinks they are worthy of being the wives of the greatest and best in the land, and so think we.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Woman's Rights and Negroes' Rights.

From the St. Louis Republican.]

To be faultless is the privilege only of gods, and not of men or women. Though in comparing American women with the fairer half of other nations, perhaps not absolutely everything is found in favor of our own females, it is nevertheless pretty generally admitted that, as in many other respects, they, in delicacy of taste and sentiment, exceed all their sisters in the whole world. This is a "big thing." It implies a very elevated degree of culture, exquisite discriminating faculties, and the very highest stage of mental susceptibility. Delicacy of sentiments is the aptitude and the habit of the soul to distinguish the finest shades of good and evil, and of what is beautiful and decent. It insures in practice, whenever a conflict of duties arises, the ready choice of that which is not only the least objectionable to honesty, but which at the same time is the most adequate to a refined sense of elegance and beauty. That with such essential characteristics of the nature of our women, the purpose of granting political rights to the most debased race on earth could possibly give a new and impetuous start to the woman's rights movement in the United States, must therefore appear as a most curious anomaly. What is the natural inference from the simultaneous appearance of the claim of women and negro suffrage? It is that neither the recognition of the intrinsic average value of womanhood in America, nor of its high stage of culture and mental capacity has stimulated woman's zeal for suffrage, but that a mere comparison of her merits with an acknowledged inferior race is at least a welcome pretext for renewing the agitation of that question. If the result of this comparison gives claim of perfect emancipation to American women, then they certainly may in future abstain from balancing their qualities with those of any other class of women on earth, for even the very lowest among their sisterhood in any country of the civilized world are still so far above the moral and mental standard of colored females, that the nicer discriminations lose all their significance. And yet it seems to be an axiom with some American women, that just for the reason of their own superiority, *our* country should make the first step in that new direction. And what is the measure, the standard of this superiority? It is the very same qualification which undeniably they have in common with the women of the whole civilized world, viz: their equal ability with the colored race to exercise political rights; to own property and to choose their own occupations in life.

We explicitly disclaim that this view of the matter has anything to do with the final solution of the women's rights question in itself. The elements of it lie in a different sphere. What we find to be in contradiction to the acknowledged delicacy of feeling of our American women, is the circumstance that the advocates of this movement have coupled their own claims with those of a race which, in the distinctive traits of American womanhood, is their very opposite. To us it seems that the remotest allusion to the similarity of the conditions and aspirations of the colored race—and those of American women should have been most carefully avoided. That women are not "emancipated" even in those countries where centuries ago the last vestige of human slavery disappeared, might have shown to them the dissimilarity of the elements of both questions. The future development of both will show that the division of labor between males and females, and between human beings of different races, will, perhaps, undergo a thorough examination and result in marked changes; but that in this reconstruction scheme of society negro emancipation is anything but analagous to the prospective improvement of the condition of American women. That the delicate mind of American women should ever have forgotten itself so far as to take advantage of a political partisan necessity, by which certain rights are to be granted to the most degraded race on earth, which rights are yet denied to *them*, will appear as one of the various reasons why, in our times, the woman's rights movement was by far less universal than a nation of such a divided initiative spirit as ours might have been disposed to treat it. The wrong statement of a question always implies the failure of its solution, and it is undeniably false to bring the two questions under one and the same general rule. Woe to our women if the result of their own aspirations were to be the same as the result of negro suffrage will be to that poor, wretched race!

THE MILITARY COMMISSION BILL.

The Stevens Dictatorship Restored—Nothing Settled.

From the New York Express.]

Thad. Stevens was discomfited for a few hours in the house, but through Shellabarger of Ohio, one of his subordinates, recovered the usual mastery of the house plantation, and affixed to the senate Sherman-bill, his proscriptive principle of excluding from suffrage or office in the south every person of note who had taken active part in the rebellion, while Scipio, Sambo and Cæsar, who freely and willingly raised corn and cotton for their masters during the rebellion, and served them well, are admitted to the suffrage. How men of the north and west, with any regard for their own wives and children, can prefer ignorant negro voting to theirs, amazes us, or how such men can consent to put themselves and their wives and children into a negro partnership government with ten states of the union. The whole is as amazing to us as the crusades, or Moslemism, or the doings of the praise God barebones parliament. But it shows us that under the influence of passion and fanaticism, reason in man is not half as conservative as instinct in the brute.

The effect of this bill is, that, while outraging every principle of democratic progress and civilization—the trial by jury, the rights of man, *Magna Charta*, etc., etc.,—and, while subjecting millions of white people to negroes, just emerging from slavery, it is a cheat that *settles nothing*. The five brigadier government is not a settled government—but a government, the rump congress reserves to itself the right to change, any day it wills. All the state governments are enacted to be mere provisional governments, and the rump reserves to itself the right to annul and change these provisional governments at will. Already we see that Mr. Sumner is forcing Louisiana into the union through the exclusive negro suffrage vote!

Under these conditions, the south is ruined more and more. No emigrants from the United States will go into *our* Poland or Ireland, while the Polish and Irish proscripts of the south will emigrate here, or go west. No young American, if he can possibly earn his living elsewhere, will now settle down in a land of despotism and become a *subject*, when he can emigrate east or west, and become a *citizen*. No northern or western men, of any forecast, will invest any capital in this Poland or Ireland. The south, therefore, is a place to be shunned by the world's emigration, as Ireland or Poland is shunned, or as Egypt or Turkey.

The exact history of the south is already written out in Hayti, Jamaica, and in the mixed, mottled, hybrid Spanish settlements, which Cortez and Pizarro conquered by the crown of Spain, but which the Spanish revolutionists ruined when they amalgamated in government, and in blood, with Aztecs, and Indians, and negroes. The whole vast territory, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, is blasted—as if Attila or Alaric had run over it, with the sword of devastation, or, as if the plague had settled upon it with the besom of destruction itself.

It is not to be presumed, for a moment, that Andrew Johnson will "approve" this bill. He can kill it by what is called a "pocket veto," to be sure—but two questions arise on that:

1. *Cui bono?* The fortieth congress, to assemble March 4th, would repass it.

2. The government of five white brigadiers in epaulettes is preferable to the threaten-government of eight millions of whites, by four millions of negroes.

Nor is it to be presumed that one of the ten southern states will accept this act, which prescribes the most capable of the white men, and subject them all to a government of negroes. The five brigadier general government over 12,000,000 of our people will continue as long as congress pleases. Endurance, submission, political slavery, hard as they are, should therefore be submitted to by the southern people just now, as a part of wisdom. Subjects of soldiers they are, not citizens—but the governments of Austria and of Russia, we can bear witness, are very endurable governments. Even Egypt, under its pasha, is an endurable government. Your battle, southerners, is now to be fought out in the northern and western states, and when passion is over here—which cannot reign always—our people will be just. Your very submission will shame our men into justice. The lie they put upon record against the decision of independence, of the freedom and equality of men, is a living lie, now terribly staring them in the face.

PENURIOUS.—In speaking of a certain merchant, the other day, a crazy woman (or supposed to be so) said: "Do you see that man? Well, you can blow his soul through a humming bird's quill into a mosquito's eye—and the mosquito wouldn't wink!"

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

Noon Dispatches.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—John Mason Brown was nominated by the unionists at Frankfort yesterday for attorney-general instead of lieutenant-governor. R. T. Baker is the nominee for the latter office.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The house fortification bill has passed.

The committee of the whole has disposed of only twenty of the two hundred and seventy-five amendments to the tax bill reported by the committee on ways and means.

NASHVILLE, February 27.—A decision has been rendered in the supreme court that notes of the bank of Tennessee cannot be received for taxes due the state. It has caused a decline of the notes to 20 cents.

The legislature has adopted a resolution to pay the members in gold standard.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—Over seven feet of snow has fallen in the mountains.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Gen. Griffin, of the freedmen's bureau in Texas, says that outrages on freedmen will be punished, if need be, with a military force.

The secretary of the treasury ordered the suspension of the sales of illicit whisky.

In the senate, Trumbull's amendment to the army appropriation bill was adopted, directing the officers of the freedmen's bureau to prohibit maiming and whipping in the late rebellious states.

The committee on the New Orleans riots say they confined their action to the start of the resolution regarding appointments. It does not appear that Mr. Kellogg made appointments of persons he had reason to believe had been connected with rebellious service, nor deemed it his duty to inquire as to the antecedents of applicants. Some officers had been removed when it appeared that they had aided the rebellion.

The committee say that great care should be taken to appoint officers who will prevent frauds on revenue; that such care has been uniformly taken in all departments of the customhouse, Mr. Boyer dissenting from the last proposition that it is not expedient to recommend to the house of representatives any action concerning the appointments of the New Orleans customhouse.

The committee says of two hundred and fifty-two employees, seventy-seven have served in the United States army, seventeen in the navy, and twenty-eight as clerks in the army. Some late rebels obtained appointments under cover of the test oath, but were dismissed when the collector ascertained it.

A Washington special says that Gen. Grant yesterday expressed his intention of visiting the president for the purpose of advising him to sign the military reconstruction bill.

The tax bill contains a severe penalty against selling cigar boxes with canceled stamps on them.

A special says a man pretending to be Surratt's brother attempted to obtain an interview yesterday, but the guards were not satisfied with his identity, and refused to admit him.

Prof. Benj. Pierce was appointed superintendent of the coast survey, vice Bache, deceased.

A Baltimore special says it is understood that Gov. Swann will decline the senatorship and retain the gubernatorial chair.

The senate committee on foreign affairs yesterday voted on the nominations of Dix and Ewing as ministers to France and the Hague. There were three for confirmation and three for rejection, Johnson, of Maryland, being absent, who would have gone for confirmation.

MISCELLANEOUS

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(To be appointed), Prof. Moral Philosophy.
A. L. Nelson, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics.
Wm. Allan, A. M., Prof. Applied Mathematics.
R. S. McCulloh, A. M., Prof. Natural Philosophy.
John L. Campbell, A. M., Prof. Chemistry.
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(To be appointed,) Ast. Prof. Greek.

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LEBANON, July, 1866. ag2

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TRUE PROGRESS.

[CONTINUED.]

Has it occurred to our readers to reflect how utterly valueless the political discussions and debates of the last eight years, in Congress and out of it, have for the most part, become? If we read the debates of the Convention of 1787, and those of the State Conventions that acted on the Constitution, much of what was said seems absolutely absurd, and very little of it is now of the least practical importance. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions were imagined to form a large part of the creed of the governing party of the country, for a third of a century; and now they have suddenly become obsolete, and worthless as an old nursery rhyme. What a vain labour have most of the great debates proved, upon what were considered the essential principles of free government! With infinite toil and by continual disputation our statesmen succeeded in confining the general government within its proper and limited sphere until 1861, and it then suddenly expanded to dimensions of which the most latitudinarian constructionist never dreamed. Consider, for example, the debates upon the sedition laws, enacted in the time of the first ADAMS; and compare the doctrines that then prevailed, with those that now constitute political orthodoxy. What was the Sedition law, and how subject to the imputation of unconstitutionality, compared with the SHERMAN bill to establish a military despotism, now soon to be followed by a bill to establish a standing army of negroes, and to be sustained by taking from a whole people the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and by martial law, to be declared at pleasure by a Brigadier General? If we look around us upon the condition of affairs, and inquire in what manner or particulars the Politicians and Statesmen and leaders of the South have benefited it by their labours and discussions, what will be the reply? Most of them, we now know, wrought infinite mischief; and the labours of most of those who did not, have proven utterly valueless.

When South Carolina undertook to nullify an act of Congress, striking it with paralysis within her limits, she remaining a State in the Union, the attempt was so contrary to reason and to her own theory of the government, that it was only necessary to say that she could not remain in the Union and not obey the laws, which must be taken, so long as she so remained, to have been enacted by herself. If the Constitution *was* a compact between the States, she had not only not reserved to herself any such right, but she had absolutely precluded herself from claiming or exercising it, by agreeing that the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it should be supreme. But General JACKSON went unnecessarily further, and denied the right of a State to withdraw from the Union: and to that has been in a great measure owing the present annihilation of the doctrine of State rights, and the actual extinction of the rights themselves. If the right of secession had been generally conceded, as an extreme remedy, to be used in the last resort, when the Constitution was violated and all other remedies failed, the fact of its existence would have been the most effectual preventative of encroachments upon the rights of the States, and violation of the Constitutional promises and pledges. That a power or a right exists may be of immense value, though it is never exercised; as for example, the power of the Commons to stop the supplies, and the power to impeach the President. In fact, extreme remedies, resorted to on slight occasions, lose their virtue, and powers too often exercised become odious or inconvenient, and are annulled.

There were never very many men in Congress at any one time, who deserved the name of Statesmen. If we look over the list of those who have for thirty years represented or more frequently misrepresented any particular Southwestern State, we shall confess that the people have not considered statesmanship an essential qualification of a member of Congress. They have very commonly seemed to regard the absence of it as a recommendation, and particularly so while the Confederacy existed. The chief requisite during many of the later years, was to have been "born a Democrat." Lawyers were generally preferred, and claimed the people's votes, as it were, by prescription, because statesmanship was supposed chiefly to consist in the ability to argue Constitutional questions. It was very rare to find a Southern member who could discuss questions of revenue and finance intelligently. There were such men; and sometimes their intellect and ability were pressed into the public service; but where one such was in office, there were scores who were mere lawyers, and many of them very shabby ones.

For it was rather deemed unconstitutional to legislate for the material interests, the improvement or the education of the people; and it was not important that a legislator should possess the knowledge to enable him to do so wisely.

Nor did the States of the South legislate wisely. There was no class of men among its legislators and Statesmen who devoted their intellect and knowledge to the best public service, that of elevating the people by means of education, of developing the resources of the country, multiplying the employments of the people, making labour honourable and the people self-dependent, and preparing the South to maintain creditably at some future time a separate Nationality.

We had, for example, no common school system, worthy of the name. Or did not diversify the productions of the country. We quarreled about duties on woollen and cotton goods, instead of growing the wool as we grew the cotton, and manufacturing enough of both to supply our own needs. Our mines of coal, iron and lead remained unopened, to enrich our future conquerors. Our immense water-power was worthless as rains that fall in sandy deserts that no man inhabits. We permitted the North to import for us, to buy and sell for us. Our planters were overseers for commission merchants, and the prices of their cotton rose and fell at the pleasure, or for the profit of Wall street gamblers in stocks. Trashy political newspapers we had, thick as the leaves in Val Ombrosa; but we with difficulty maintained one quarterly Review and two or three monthly magazines. We paid the North to carry our cotton to market, and the North and England to manufacture it for us, thus paying for the food and clothing of English and Yankee operatives, and employing the mill owners at enormous wages in the shape of dividends, to do that which should have been done at home. Thus we gave our laboring white population no remunerative employment, nor educated their children, but cared only for their votes. Norfolk remained a village, and Charleston and Savannah stood still. We had the nearest and best route to the Pacific, but although we could elect Democratic Presidents, and govern the country, we could not procure aid from the government to build a railroad that should monopolize the trade of the Indies. We held commercial conventions, of lawyers and politicians, and when slavery was about to disappear, they discussed the re-opening of the slave-trade. Our "statesmen" knew so little of what was passing in the world, that they idly dreamed that "Cotton was King," and that, when our civil war commenced, we had only to hold our cotton to compel England and France to recognize us. When we should have left the Northwest to the North, and developed our own Southwest, we staked our fate and fortunes upon an insane attempt to make Kansas a slave State, and proposed to purchase Cuba from Spain, and filibustered there and in Central America. We stoutly resisted all amendment of the naturalization laws, in order to fill up the Northwest with foreigners, whose bullets were soon to decimate our male population. With a country admirably adapted to the production of grain and the raising of stock and esculent vegetables, corn has almost universally been worth five times its price in Illinois, and often ten times; and the North had supplied us with breadstuffs and meats. It is neither better or worse in that respect, now, than it was before the war. Look round Memphis, and see whence come our mutton, beef, pork, bacon, apples, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, flour and even meal.

And our journals say that the scarcity of food is not owing to the unfavourableness of the season, but to the little dependence to be placed upon the labour of the freedmen. What community of white men ever before needed another race to raise them food? What can the future of a country be, that can breed politicians and lawyers in abundance, and have a little retail dealer at every corner to take tithes and toll in profits; that can make cotton bales by the labour of freedmen, but whose white men cannot, by the labour of their own hands, with a fertile soil and a genial climate, make bread and meat enough to feed themselves and their wives and children? Is it not time to get rid of the politicians, and to cease whining about the laziness and unreliability of the freedmen, to gird up our own loins, and address ourselves to the task of becoming truly independent? In work and production and manufacturing for ourselves, we are to find real independence; and in that independence lies our only salvation.

WILD-CAT BANKING.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the vote of the House of Representatives, that there ought to be no curtailment of the existing paper currency, says that the logical result of it, if it is to be taken as an expression of public judgment, is National bankruptcy. If sustained, he thinks, the vote may be regarded as the first blow struck in a great war on the currency question; and adds as follows:

There will naturally be resistance to a perpetuation of insolvency as leading to inevitable national bankruptcy. Dangerous combinations will thence arise, and these will threaten the breaking up of parties. There always was greater explosive force in money questions than in political, for the reason that whatever touches the pocket nerve, is the first thing felt throughout the system. When the paper money system breaks down, as all paper money systems do break down, unless there is wisdom enough to curtail and remit them to the control of the laws of trade and finance, a revulsion of public feeling is the consequence, and vengeance is wreaked on the instrument of disorder and ruin. We may thus look forward to see the vials of wrath poured out ultimately on the banks and banking system, and see them overwhelmed under a storm of public opprobrium. This is the uniform end of all "wild-cat" banking; and we put all banking on irredeemable paper under this head, whether it be private paper or government paper.

Whether or no it is better in the long run for our paper money system to be carried on to its bursting by their inflating process may be a question. The enormous and growing increase of the supply of the precious metals, points to the ultimate destruction of all banks of issue, simply for the reason that the necessity for them becomes superseded thereby. The inflation or, more properly speaking, the increase of the volume of the precious metals in circulation, is sufficient to regularly and materially enhance prices, and thereby derange trade and unsettle the pecuniary affairs and relations of all classes. This increase is to-day acting as a great disturbing element throughout the world. The interest of all, consists in reducing it to its minimum proportions, and this can best be done, and only done, by suppressing bank issues. In commercial countries, and elsewhere where the paper currency is steady, there is a difficulty in disturbing existing institutions. Paper money may thus in many cases last beyond the period of its usefulness; in fact after it has become an acknowledged evil. If it should be destroyed here by a catastrophe, it would work immense ruin for the time being, but in the long run it might prove advantageous by giving this country the start among commercial nations, on a pure metallic circulation.

I see no other possible meritorious result from the policy of the "wild cat" inflationists. If they favor this result at the inevitable cost of the destruction of our paper money system, and everything that rests upon it, they have the satisfaction of knowing they have taken the first step toward it.

In our view of the matter, the National Bank system is no better than that which was tried and failed in several of the States, of establishing Banks and basing their circulation on a deposit of State bonds. We fail to see any substantial difference. The bonds of the State of Tennessee were worth more then on the dollar, in gold, than those of the United States are now. Paper not redeemable in coin cannot long be kept at any thing like par, although receivable for public dues, and although made a legal tender. When it is first made, it enables debtors to rob their creditors, by paying every hundred dollars they owe, with seventy-five or eighty. Afterwards, contracts are made on the basis of the value of the currency as compared with gold. In our case, the Government discredits its own paper, by refusing to receive it for duties. Circumstances may keep the paper up for a while, but it will at last depreciate as the French Assignats did, which represented real estate. JOHN LAW's banking system had a better basis than ours, and it finally collapsed and the paper became worthless. The bubble must burst some day, and whenever it begins, all the banks will go together. Mr. Secretary MCCULLOUGH, we have noticed, is not deemed as infallible as he was; and there will never be one who can manage a National debt so immense as ours, and which taxes the people so heavily to pay the interest upon it. A man may borrow, and renew his notes, and keep his kites continually flying, but in the end the Jeremy Diddler system always fails. It requires no financial skill to borrow money and execute notes for it.

Of course, as long as any system continues in apparently successful operation, there will be persons enough to demonstrate, at least to their own satisfaction, that it is faultless, and its failure impossible. After a time it fails, and then you are surprised to find how many persons had always known it was certain to do so.

The same correspondent concludes his discourse thus, in another number:

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1867.

Congress is full of people, or full of the friends of people who are engaged in trade and speculation, and want to keep up prices, as well as those who are interested in the national banks, and do not desire or intend to relinquish the rapacious profits now being earned by those institutions. To the extent it is thus influenced, it is plain to be seen that it is a totally unfit body to act on the financial institution. And as the money pressure, which has only just begun, increases in strength and urgency, and the dullness of times increases, which are the natural and inevitable results of our circumstances, they will become more and more unfit for this duty.

It is to the credit of the seaboard representatives and the great commercial centers, that, with some notable exceptions, they either do not represent selfish interests or they are possessed of sufficient sense and intelligence to see where the true interest of the solvent banks, and the solvent portion of the country resides, and to vote accordingly. But the house vote on inflation shows that the great rich, eager, impetuous, bulging west and northwest, is up to its eyes in corn, cattle and corner lots at high prices; and in big debts and fancy banking, and other similar luxuries. An analysis of the recent vote in favor of indefinite suspension and national solvency, shows that New York, New England and Pennsylvania cast forty-four votes against this pernicious measure to nineteen votes for it. It was the thundering avalanche from the northwest that swept through the house and did the business. It is this body of powerful men, who, and whose constituents, have been at once the victims and admirers of "wild cat" banking ever since that country began to fill. There is a magnificence in the idea of an illimitable paper currency that fills their imagination, and makes them dote on its possession. They have been scalded, and skinned, and stripped by it in the past. It has bankrupted individuals, bankrupted communities, bankrupted states, in that region, but the inhabitants are not cured or weaned from their original strong prepossessions in its favor. They almost unanimously hail the existing inflation of the currency as a blessing, and some of their leading men are even now proposing to add to the fermenting mass. They imagine they have got a sure holding ground in the government credit, and that no strain they can put upon that credit can bring it to the breaking point. This perfect view has evidently infected the public mind to a surprising extent. We hear it often said, that the country needs no better currency than irredeemable paper money. That a broken promise to pay is the highest form of security. Having obtained such a currency as this, nothing is wanting but to hold on to what we have, and get more of the same sort as fast as possible.

It is an alarming fact that the house of representatives appears to have fallen into this habit of thought. It seems to have, through the predominance of northwestern votes, become a convert to a belief in the devilish device of an irredeemable paper currency, and worshippers of the "wild-cat" banking system under a new form.

It becomes a very serious question how to treat this new development. Many of the states of the union have been driven into bankruptcy and disgrace, heretofore, under less relative pressures of debt than now weigh upon the country. What has been done before, may be done again. And with its staggering load of obligations, it is not at all a difficult thing to carry the federal government also into bankruptcy. It needs nothing in the world to do it but a little mismanagement of our finances. One fool may set a fire that a thousand wise men cannot extinguish. It is only necessary for the country to adopt the policy of continued inflation, to accomplish this result effectually.

But, it is said, the house of representatives don't mean inflation. They do mean inflation. Opposition to contraction means inflation. Refusal to contract this year, means expansion next. Why refuse to contract? For the old reason which precedes all bankruptcies. "The business of the country cannot stand it. It produces pressure, failures, collapse." But if simple refusal to contract produces no relief, as it will not, and pressure, failures, and collapse still come, what then? Relief in the shape of expansion. Why not? The logic in each case is precisely the same. If you cannot save the business, the enterprise, the industry, the speculations of the country by refusing to contract, that is of, itself evidence that expansion is necessary, and expansion will accordingly come. It is the old story. Men who will not stand up to a policy of reasonable restriction looking toward ultimate resumption, now, will go down like falling grain before the financial storm reaches its hight, and shelter themselves under inflation or any other folly, to escape from the position of resistance to what they think is their own interests, or what others may short sightedly think to be theirs.

I may say, then, in few words that the existing position of the house on the financial question means ruin to the business and the solvency of the country, and bankruptcy to the government. This is strong language, I know, but it will be justified by every sound financier in the country. Only let the action of the government be consistent with the late vote of the house, and be carried out to its logical results, and we shall bring upon ourselves the greatest financial catastrophe in the history of the country. But how to make the public understand its peril is the great difficulty. How to treat this late development so as to arrest its evil tendencies is the problem. I hardly know, unless it be to circulate the speeches of some of the champions of "wild cat" banking. If people could be got to peruse them, it might serve some useful purpose.

J. S. P.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW

A Quarterly, to be called THE SOUTHERN REVIEW, cotaining 250 octavo pages a number, is to be regularly issued at Baltimore, Md., at $5 per annum, payable *in advance*. Subscriptions will be received at the APPEAL office.

The REVIEW is edited by A. T. BLEDSOE, well known as a vigorous writer and fine scholar. We have not been asked to publish the prospectus; but we so much rejoice to see a Southern Quarterly of high character established, that we please ourselves, and we hope to please our readers, by copying from it so much as follows; as it is of general and permanent interest, and peculiarly well said:

This *Review* will be devoted to the south. In seeking, however, to secure the rights and to promote the interests of the south, no injury will be intended to any other sec[illegible] of the country. It will, on the contrary, be the great object of the *Review* to advance the prosperity and glory of all sections, by opposing everywhere, and on all occasions, the practice of injustice and wrong.

If any portion of the world ever needed such an organ, it is the despised, the disfranchised, and the down-trodden people of the south. Hence, among her friends, there are men of learning and genius, who will gladly contribute the splendid labors of their brain to the pages of the *Southern Review*. The services of a corps of such writers have, indeed, already been secured, and others will no doubt be induced to enlist in the great cause to which the *Review* is dedicated.

The best means of promoting the financial, the industrial, the economical, the intellectual, the moral and the social well being of the south, are among the momentous questions, demanding the earnest reflection and the wisest counsels of all her friends, which will be elaborately and fully discussed in the *Review*.

The great subject of southern education will, also, form a prominent topic of discussion. The people of the south have already resolved that our school books and our teachers shall no longer be imported from abroad; that the minds of our sons and daughters shall be moulded, and their thoughts directed, by our own thinkers and scholars. But how shall all this be accomplished? How shall the capacity of the south to produce her own school books and teachers be roused to successful action? How shall her powers of thought be developed, and set to work in the production of a science, a literature, and a philosophy of her own, which shall, in due time, challenge and command the admiration of the civilized world? Upon the manner in which these subjects are dealt with, the glory of the south must, as every thinking man is perfectly aware, necessarily depend, and it is precisely upon these subjects that the *Southern Review* is particularly desirous of being heard.

Nor will the causes and consequences of the war be ignored in its pages. For, until these are comprehended, the future must remain veiled from our eyes, nay, the past itself must be grievously misunderstood. "If any history be useful to those who manage republics," says Machiavelli, "it is that which exhibits the causes of discord and divisions."

What these causes are, and how they have worked in our history, is still a mystery to the people. The mists of prejudice and passion, raised by the arts of a wicked race of demagogues and deceivers, have concealed these terrible secrets from their eyes; and consequently the true remedy for the evils under which they themselves have been made to groan. These causes are, indeed, only known to that obscure diligence which has sought for truth, not in the noisy forum of politics, but in the silent records of the country, by long years of patient study and protracted meditation. No other knowledge, it is believed, is so well adapted to stamp on the minds of the people the sublime lessons of moderation, mutual forbearance, and justice; without which the order and happiness of the republic are among the wildest of utopian dreams. Hence it is in the interest of all sections, as well as in the great interest of history itself, that the *Southern Review* will endeavor to unveil the real causes of the war of 1861. Finally, all the more interesting questions of the day, pertaining to science, politics, literature, and philosophy, will be discussed in the pages of the *Review*.

—The Wisconsin state horticultural society, at its recent meeting at Madison, offered two premiums on cultivated forest trees—one of one hundred dollars for the best ten acres, and another of fifty dollars for the best five acres—to be planted the coming season, and the awards to be made at three years old, or in 1870.

—Artemus Ward has left England for the Island of Jersey. By the advice of Dr. Hastinge, he has suddenly discontinued his lectures, as the only possible chance of saving his life.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 26, 1867.

The supreme court decided the famous Tennessee bank note case to-day. That your readers may clearly understand the decision, I will premise that the 12th section of the bank act guaranteed that the notes of the bank should be taken for taxes. In 1865 this section was repealed. The merchants tendering Tennessee bank money for taxes held that the 12th section was a guarantee for all notes issued prior to its repeal. The cases likely to arise might be:

1. Persons who were the original holders of notes under the guarantee of the 12th section of the bank act, wishing to pay taxes accruing prior to the repeal of the 12th section.

2. Persons who were the original holders of notes under the guarantee of the 12th section of the bank act, wishing to pay taxes accruing subsequent to the repeal of the 12th section.

Neither of these cases were presented or adjudicated by the court, which expressly declared that it expressed no opinion relative to them.

3. Persons holding notes of the bank of Tennessee, which said notes were issued prior to the repeal of the 12th section, but who make no allegation that they were original holders, or that they became possessed of the notes prior to the repeal of the 12th section.

In this case the court decided that the state did not guarantee to such holders, subsequent to the repeal of the 12th section, that the notes in their hands should be received for taxes. The 12th section did not give a guarantee running with the notes; but was in the nature of a contract with each individual, who, prior to the repeal of the 12th section, took the bank of Tennessee notes.

It is said that the decision will be carried to the United States court.

O JUDGMENT, THOU ART FLED TO BRUTISH BEASTS, AND MEN HAVE LOST THEIR REASON.

We read the following, in the Congressional proceedings of February 20. When the bill there recited goes into effect, all the villainies of KIRKE's Lambs, and all the savage murders of CLAVERHOUSE's Dragoons, and all the butcheries of the Duke of Alva, will be eclipsed. Surely these men must think there is no God. We would like to have those who object to 'masterly inactivity,' and who propose to our people to engage in political organization and form political alliances, tell us what they think the people can *do*, when this bill shall have passed and the jubilee and carnival of MOLOCH shall have commenced?

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the meeting hour, (commencing at three o'clock,) of the bill to provide for organizing, arming and equipping the militia.

Mr. Harding, of Illinois, member of the committee on the militia, explained and advocated the bill.

The bill consists of thirty-six sections, of which the following are the most important:

Section one provides that all able-bodied male persons who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, or shall have declared, according to law, their intention to become citizens thereof, or shall have actually voted at any state, territorial, county or municipal election therein, and shall be residents of any of the states or territories thereof, and not less than eighteen nor more than forty-five years of age, excepting only Indians not taxed, idiots, lunatics, and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be liable to enrollment in the enrolled militia.

The second section provides that the national guard of active militia shall consist of two regiments of infantry in each congressional district and territory represented in the congress of the United States, and also such other forces of infantry, cavalry and artillery as the respective states and territories, so represented, may organize, arm and equip, in accordance with the system prescribed in this act, all of which troops shall be organized of volunteers; and no person shall be an officer, non-commissioned officer, or private in said national guard who shall be disqualified for, or exempt from enrollment in the enrolled militia, or shall ever have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or shall have voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto, or shall have sought, or accepted, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility thereto, or shall have yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and there shall be no discrimination between white and colored persons under this act, but they shall respectively be entitled to separate company and regimental organizations, and the number of white and colored troops, respectively, armed, equipped, clothed, and paid by the United States in each congressional district and territory under the provisions of this act, shall be proportionate to the white and colored population thereof.

The third section provides for the appointment of an assistant secretary of war, at a salary of $5000.

The fifth section provides that all persons who shall enlist in the national guard, and all commissioned officers, shall serve for three years. Brigade and division officers are to be appointed and commissioned by the governor of the state or territory, and regimental and company officers to be elected. In time of peace the national guard shall obey all orders issued by the assistant secretary of war, within the scope and powers conferred upon congress over the militia by the constitution, and all orders issued by the governor, within the scope of the authority reserved by the constitution to the states. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates [illegible] receive two dollars a day, for the performance of drill duties, etc., not to exceed ten dollars a year.

The twenty-sixth section provides that whenever congress shall declare war, such portion of the national guard as congress shall provide, shall become part of the army of the United States, and any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private who shall refuse or neglect to report for duty shall be liable to trial, conviction, and punishment for desertion. On the restoration of peace the troops are to be mustered out of the army, and into the national guard. Commissions in the army are to be hereafter granted only to graduates of the United States military academy and of the schools of the national guard, and to persons who have served one year as officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates in the regular or volunteer service, in the naval or marine forces, or in the national guard.

Section thirty-three provides for the establishment, within eighteen months, of four schools of the national guard, at places to be designated by joint resolutions of congress.

Mr. Ross expressed the hope that the gentleman who had charge of the bill (Mr. Payne) would let it go over till next session, when there would be more time to act upon it. It appeared to be obnoxious as providing for a standing army.

Mr. Paine declined to adopt that suggestion.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—48 to 103.

Mr. LeBlond moved that the house adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays.

The house refused to adjourn.

The morning hour having expired, the house passed from the consideration of the bill, which went over till to-morrow.

TENNESSEE.

—The amount of coal consumed in Nashville the past twelve months is estimated at 800,000 bushels.

—About twenty Pennsylvanians who, some time ago settled in Coffee county, have "picked up their traps and departed" in consequence of the negro suffrage bill.

—The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in this state, has proclaimed the 26th of April next a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

—Thirty-nine hogsheads of leaf tobacco arrived in Nashville on Monday. This is taken as an evidence that the tobacco season has opened in earnest in that locality.

—The *News* says the farmers in Lincoln county are all at work. The wheat crop never before looked so promising at this time of the [illegible]

—Mr. T. Blackwell was shot at Trenton, a few days since, by S. N. C. Culleck, of the same place. The difficulty grew out of a snowballing frolic. It is thought that Mr. Blackwell will recover.

—The remains of the late Maj. James L. Riggs, who died recently in Arkansas, were reinterred in the city cemetery at Clarksville on last Sunday morning. Also the remains of his son, Howard Riggs.

—The road bed of the Edgefield and Kentucky railroad, from State Line, the present terminus, to Hendersonville, Ky., a distance of about one hundred miles, was sold at auction in Hopkinsville, Ky., on Saturday, to Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Boyle, for $20,000.

—In the senate, on Monday, a resolution was introduced regulating the per diem of members so that they shall be paid four dollars per day in gold, or its equivalent in currency, in view of the depreciated value of the present circulating medium.

—The Franklin *Review* says everything in Williamson county denotes prosperity and a stirring spirit of progression. Town lots are becoming more valuable, as was evinced by the sale of real estate belonging to the late Hon. John Marshall, which was sold on last Saturday, most of the property bringing at least fifty per cent. more than was anticipated. Improvements in the way of new buildings and repairing old ones still go forward with animation.

The members of the Bristol division Sons of Temperance have under consideration the project of forming a joint stock company for the purpose of building a large and elegant hall.

BREVITIES.

—Crop accounts from Brazil are unfavorable. There is an increased demand for Rio coffee.

—Quite a number of fine vessels will be built at Buffalo, N. Y., this season, mostly propellers.

—Maple sugar has been made in some favored localities in Vermont, but the "sap season" will not commence for two weeks.

—The "run" of shad in the Georgia and South Carolina rivers has been small this season.

—The charter election in Syracuse, N. Y., resulted in the choice of a democratic mayor and a majority of the common council.

—A disturbance recently occurred between immigrants in Brazil from the United States. A party of northerners attacked and attempted to burn a saw-mill belonging to the southerners.

—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the referee in the case of Roberts & Snyder's breech-loaders had reported in favor of the former, an American invention, for adoption in the Brazilian army.

—The banquet given by the St. Paul (Minn.) press to their brethren on the 20th was a magnificent affair. Toasts, speeches and sentiments were of a high order.

—Henderson, Ky., contains no less than sixteen tobacco factories, with an average number of fifty workmen each, all of whom are black. Most of the factories are already full of tobacco, and still a large portion of the crop is to be hauled in from the plantations.

—The report from Mexico that Juarez had been taken prisoner grew out of an unexpected attack made by Miramon with 3000 men upon Zacatecas. Miramon's official dispatch says Juarez escaped, owing to the velocity of his carriage.

—A telegram from Naples reports that a magazine of gunpowder exploded at Posilippo, near that city, and a number of lives were lost by the disaster.

—A bill has passed the United States senate prohibiting the payment of claims to any person who joined the army of the Southern Confederacy.

—James J. Byrne has been appointed United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas.

—Robert W. Heally has received the appointment of United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama.

—The president has appointed A. B. Shroeder, Esq., postmaster at Helena, Ark.

—A woman named Sweets shot her husband at a ball at Hoboken, N. J., Saturday night. Cause jealousy and neglect. She is under arrest to await the result of the injuries.

—Disbursements for the past week, $7,909,979, of which $5,347,626 are for the war department. Receipts from internal revenue, $2,460,320. Receipts from customs for the past week at New York were $2,017,205; Boston, $285,619; Philadelphia, $200,870; Baltimore, $71,411; New Orleans, $135,124.

—Among the appropriations made by the United States congress are, for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, $250,000; survey of the western coast, $130,000; survey of South Florida reefs, $25,000.

—The French transport steamer Gironde bound to France via Martinique from Vera Cruz, with 900 troops and five months' provisions on board, was wrecked on Base Bush key, about twelve miles from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th instant.

—Hon. A. H. Marland has been elected United States senator by a convention of both houses of the Arkansas legislature.

—William Callett, a clerk employed by Richardson, Northman & Co., of Cincinnati, is charged with embezzling his employers out of $3500, collected by him as their traveling agent.

—This seems to be a very unfavorable winter to lumbermen in Maine. The swamps are not frozen, the snow is deep. Lakes and streams are not frozen sufficiently to admit of hauling hay and grain from one point to another.

—The societe generale of Paris had agreed to furnish the maximum capital of $40,000,000 required for the Virginia canal company.

—Helena, the capital of Montana, has 226 business houses, 4 churches, 3 school-houses, 5 hotels, 8 restaurants, 1 hospital, 1 Masonic hall, 2 printing establishment, 1 iron foundry, 1 steam cracker bakery, 3 ground coffee and spice manufacturers, 9 wholesale grocer houses, with stocks ranging from $40,000 to $550,000, 1 soap and candle manufactory, 6 lager beer breweries, 1 whisky distillery, 1 vinegar factory, 2 manufactories of self-rising flour, 1 powder magazine, besides an equal proportion of all other branches of business establishments.

—It is intimated that Gov. Swann, of Maryland, will not be allowed to take his seat in the senate of the fortieth congress until his credentials are fully examined by the judiciary committee.

—A large portion of the "burnt district" in Richmond, Va., has been rebuilt, and many beautiful business blocks now rear their fronts where twelve months ago nothing met the eve but charred ruins and heaps of ashes.

—Rev. Dr. McCarron, archdeacon of the Catholic diocese of New York, died on Saturday.

—The molders who are on a strike in Louisville appear to be pretty generally armed. One of them who was drunk shot a boy with whom he had had an altercation.

—A blacksmith in Pittsburg became tired of existence, one day last week, and tried to beat out his brain with a sledge-hammer. He inflicted several ugly wounds on his head before his fellow-workmen could interfere.

—Belle Boyd has arrived at Boston, and is stopping at the Tremont House. She says that she is engaged to play in "The Hugenot Captain," at Wallack's New York theater.

—A Paris paper says Menken dances like Lola Montez and writes like *Miss Beecher Stowe*. It concludes by asserting that her success is "pyramidal."

—A man died in St. Louis the other day from a gangrened arm, which resulted from a bite on the thumb received during a street fight.

—Oil has been struck in Ray county, Missouri. The St. Louis Petroleum company have a well there pumping one hundred barrels per day.

—The Boston *Transcript's* funny man says that "the applicants for the Boston custom house have increased rapidly in number since the facilities for making money out of the office have been revealed."

—The recent freshet made a gully in a sandy road in East Bridgewater, Conn., three hundred feet long, forty feet wide and from ten to seventeen feet deep.

—An official report to congress, by the secretary of the treasury, shows that the gross proceeds of the sales of captured cotton amounted to nearly $29,500,000, and the gross proceeds of the sale of miscellaneous property $1,785,561.

—The number of emigrants who arrived in New York last week was 1670, making 10,892 since January 1st, against 15,184 during the corresponding period of last year.

—The treasurer of the New York ladies' southern relief association acknowledges the receipt of $15,606 to be applied for the relief of the distress in the southern states.

—It is rumored in England that another rebellion threatens to break out in India. If so, there may be a chance for the Fenians.

—The Norfolk papers state that the Rev. H. A. Wise, son of the late general, has accepted a call to the rectorship of Christ Church, Baltimore.

—Chicago at present contains hundreds of houses marked "for rent," and the newspapers of that city say that rents are declining. A number of persons in this city would like to say the same.

—Maple sugar making has commenced quite early in Newport, Conn. Joseph Tower of that town made on the 9th and 14th of this month, from one hundred trees in his sugar orchard, sixty-one pounds of sugar. In about two weeks, provided the weather proves immediately favorable, sugar-making in the eastern states will be general.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

Night Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The bill in relation to the navy was amended and passed to-day.

The compound interest bill, passed two months since, was agreed to, authorizing redemption of maturing notes by loan certificates, at three per cent., was amended so that no national bank shall pay or receive interest on any portion of its reserve, when deposited in any other national bank, and compound interest notes not to be held as reserves after July 1st. Agreed to and bill passed.

The omnibus appropriation bill was read.

The house considered the naval appropriation bill, total $16,000,000, which was somewhat amended and passed.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill, amended to leave the valuation to depend upon the price in the principle markets in the country. Amendments reported by the ways and means committee, numbering twenty to thirty, were adopted.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—[illegible] in New Mexico.

Gov. Amey reports Indians peaceable, but those in Arizona on the war path. The troops have been compelled to leave the military camp on Membrees. The settlers have gone to Messilla. Sixteen hundred Indians left for the reservation near Fort Goodwin, New Mexico.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—Hong Kong, on the 13th of January, was threatened by rebels. The country people were flocking to the Craven standard. Lounkoes has been reinforced by imperial troops. Vice Pekin is collecting forces to march on Theusile. Reinfli had taken possession of the capital.

There has been great destruction of rice on the coast, near Penong, by flood.

A fire at Yeddo destroyed four miles of houses, including commercial quarters.

FROM FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, February 27.—Last night a negro was arrested and confined in jail charged with attempting to violate the person of a little white girl a few miles out in the country, and seriously injuring her. It is said he will be hanged to-night.

FROM LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, February 27.—Jas. Robertson, son of Chief Justice Robertson, was found dead in the suburbs this morning, from intemperance and exposure.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, February 27.—St. Charles, from New Orleans to Louisville, Louisiana, from New Orleans to Louisville, David Watts, from Evansville to Memphis, and Osceola passed. The Mississippi, from New Orleans to St. Louis, passed up at 11 a.m. and the P. W. Strader at noon.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—The river is falling at the rate of two inches per hour, but is still at high tide. The steamer Nicholas Longworth has arrived from New Orleans; the Alice Dean from Cincinnati for New Orleans, and the Robert Burns from Cincinnati to Memphis, have passed down.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, February 27.—The government promises to introduce a regular reform bill into parliament.

The United States consul at Pireus reports the assassination of returned volunteers from Creta false. The porte will undoubtedly offer generally an independence to the Cretan government under a Cretan prince.

DUBLIN, February 27.—The Fenian captain McAfferty has been arrested.

PARIS, February 27.—France refuses to relinquish the right to search the baggage of all foreigners.

LONDON, February 27.—Consols, 91; 5-20's, 73¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Cotton dull and inactive; middling uplands, 13½d.

LONDON, February 27—evening.—Consols, 91; 5-20's, 73¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 27—evening.—Cotton a little more active; sales 8000 bales middling Orleans, at 14¼; uplands, 13¾. Breadstuffs dull. Corn, 37s. Provisions unchanged. Bacon, 50s. 3d. American Linseed Oil, 38s.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton dull; middling, 28c. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn, 83@88c. Oats, 71@73c. Provisions firmer and unchanged. Lard firmer and unchanged. Whisky very dull, $2 20.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton is more active, owing to the advance of gold; sales of 7500 bales at 31@31½c for uplands. Flour steadier; superfine, $8 85@10; extra western, $11@12 15. Corn and oats, 1@2c better. Wheat is firmer, $2 11@2 30. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull; Cuba, 11½c. Molasses quiet. Pork, $21. Lard firm. Gold is irregular and unsettled, 139¼.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—Flour unchanged. Corn, 63@78c. Whisky, $2 26. Pork, $20 25. Bulk meats firmer at 7½@9½c. Bacon, 9½@12c; sugar-cured hams, 15½c. Lard—sales of 1600 tierces at 11¼. Sugar firmer; raw, 12@15c. Coffee—Rio, 26@28c. Molasses firm at 85@90c. Tobacco active at full prices.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—Tobacco ranges at $2 65@2 50. Flour, superfine, $10. Wheat, $2 85. Corn, bulk, 70c. Oats, 65c. Pork, $20 50. Lard, $12. Bulk shoulders, packed, 7¾@8c.; bacon shoulders, 9½@9¾c; clear sides, 12½@12¾. Whisky, $2 25.

IT HAS BEEN the proud boast of republican government that it rests upon the free opinions of the people. But the congress of the United States proffers to the people of the south a plan of reconstruction which wields the sword in one hand and negro suffrage in the other; and, as if this was not enough, it demands that they shall brand every citizen whom they have thought worthy in the past of legislative or executive honors, as unfit henceforth to hold any office or even cast his ballot. The bill ignores the constitution for one-third of the union. No man's fireside is free from the intrusive tread of the military. No man's property is exempt from its usurpations. Free speech is a mockery, and from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the word of an officer is more potent than the voice of a judge. A people born free—our countrymen—the descendants of a Washington, and a Marshall, and a Lowndes, and a Henry, are to be *permitted* to erect governments for themselves if they will make voters of their recent slaves, not yet accustomed to liberty, ignorant of the obligations of a freeman, and utterly unacquainted with the very rudiments of the science of government! And to make this incubus hideous, they are required to disfranchise and disqualify for office every man who in the past has proved his capacity for public affairs, by serving his countrymen on the bench, in the forum, or even as magistrate and constable. Now suppose that the south had overrun us, is there a true union man who would, under any circumstances, or for any purpose, even to save life, vote for the perpetual disqualification of the men whose lead he followed during the war, and not those only, but of all the men who have ever served us in the senate, in the house, and in our state legislatures? The proposition is a monstrosity which shocks the manhood of every true-hearted American who will calmly think of its infinitude of degradation. Yet this is the sting of the third section of the constitutional amendment, which is made the very corner-stone of this infamous bill, and the rejection of which is made the groundwork of the fierce rhetoric so freely heaped upon the men of the south. Heaven save the American people if the men of the north persist in imposing a degradation on their countrymen in the south that, if the tables had been turned, they ought to die rather than endure in their own persons.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Peabody Donation.

The Charleston *Courier* announces the return of ex-Gov. William Aiken to that city, and says:

The governor has already received numerous applications from young men in this state for means, under the Peabody fund, to complete their education. No systematic plan for distribution has as yet been adopted. This measure has been postponed until the trustees meet Mr. Peabody again, as agreed upon, at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, on the 20th of March. In the meantime the various members of the board of trustees are to obtain as thorough information as possible of the wants of the different sections of the country. With this view Mr. George Peabody Russell, a nephew of the liberal donor, and Mr. Eaton, are to make a tour through the south, and will also visit Charleston.

At the meeting in March all the reports and proposed plans will then be considered and some definite action taken. The money will also be paid over at that time into the hands of the trustees, and it is hoped that the whole scheme will be in full and successful operation by the first of May. Public notice will be given through the press of the country, and by printed circulars, of the mode and manner in which the schools are to be set in operation. The highest order of talent is to be employed.

Mr. Peabody proposes to return to England in the spring. Should his life be spared, in about two years he will again visit America, when he designs making a tour through the south, with Gov. Aiken and other members of the trustees, to witness the workings of the schools intended to be established.

OBITUARY.

HOLMES.—Died, on Wednesday morning, February 27th, 1867, at his residence near Memphis, GEORGE L. HOLMES, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral services This (Thursday) Afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church.

Carriages at J. C. Holst & Co.'s, 330 Main st.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—In this city, Wednesday, February 27th, at 4 o'clock p.m., Dr. W. R. ANDREWS, in the 31st year of his age. Notice will be given of the time of funeral.

NEW ADVERTISME'TS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 341, U. D., will meet at the Hall of Cyrene Commandery, No. 204 Front street, This (Thursday) Evening, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, for labor in the E. A. degree. Members of sister city Lodges and transient brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend.
By order of J. J. WORSHAM, W. M.
B. K. FULLEN, Secretary. feb28 1t

HORSE THIEF—Stolen, last night, on Vance street, my PONY, 14½ hands high; 8 years old; paces and trots; shod all around; white as snow. A liberal reward for him and the thief at the Arcade, 396 Main street. [feb28 tf] M. C. CAYCE.

Notice to Shippers.

THE depots of the M. & C. R. R. being now crowded, no Freights will be received until further notice.
J. W. MORRIS, Agent.
Memphis, February 27, 1867. feb28 1t

Attachment Suit.

W. H. D. Wendel vs. C. W. Dunnaway.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case and attachment having been issued against the estate of C. W. Dunnaway, upon the ground that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and it having been returned "levied," etc.

It is therefore ordered, that said defendant enter his appearance on or before the 3d day of April, 1867, to plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's complaint, or the same will be taken for confessed and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL.
S. A. MOORE, J. P.
J. B. Wendel, attorney for plaintiff.
feb28 law4w

C. C. CUMMINGS,
LAWYER,
Rear of No. 278 Second Street,
No. 3 Court Place,
feb28 6m Memphis, Tenn.

DR. A. WESSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 254 Second Street,
Irving Block.
feb28 1y

H. WADE & CO.,
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We sell as low as it is possible to sell and live. Permit us to solicit your trade.
feb27 1m H. WADE & CO., 283 Main st.

SPRING STOCK RECEIVED.
JOS. S. LEVETT & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
Are now receiving seasonable supply of
Boots and Shoes,

WHICH they sell cheaper to the trade than since the war, having been bought for Cash direct from manufacturers.
ALSO—Importers of French Calf Skins, and dealers in Sole and Upper Leather generally.
The highest prices paid for Beef Hides.
JOS. S. LEVETT & Co.,
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LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
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NEW ORLEANS.

M'COMBIE & CHILD,
No. 61 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
feb27 6m

R. D. WARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
Dental and Surgical Instruments,
Fancy Articles, Etc., Etc.,
NO. 175 MAIN STREET,
Woodruff Block,
Near Overton Hotel,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.

Memphis, Jan. 27, 1867.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and also the friends and patrons of the old firm of Ward & McClelland, that I have fitted up, and in person selected, an entire new stock of Drugs, Medicines and Fancy Articles, in fact everything pertaining to a first class Drug and Prescription store, and have employed competent assistants, and will give personal attention to the business.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, DAY AND NIGHT. R. D. WARD.

We have connected with our store a large and complete
SEED ESTABLISHMENT,
which will be under the supervision of our Mr. J. C. Ward, one of the firm.
feb27 1m R. D. WARD & CO.

MRS D. C. EVANS,

FORMERLY of Louisville, Ky., more recently of the Healing Institute, New Albany, Ind., assisted by her husband, Dr. J. M. EVANS, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has taken

ROOMS AT THE OVERTON HOTEL,

And is prepared to diagnose and cure all kinds of Diseases, especially those of a Chronic character. Mrs. EVANS will diagnose all cases without making inquiry of the patients, giving symptoms, cause and effect, in a manner so satisfactory as to leave no doubt in the mind of the applicant. In the treatment of disease she discards the use of all mineral medicines, using only that which is purely Botanic, together with Magnetism, Electricity and Cold Water.

Mrs. E. gives especial attention to Ladies and diseases to which they are subject.

REFERENCES.

Capt. Wm. Holcroft, steamer Louisiana; Capt. John S. Richey, New Albany; John Loughmiller, New Albany; W. J. Johnson, wharf-boat, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Martin, Eminence, Ky.; W. Guthrie, Cropper's Depot, Ky.; J. R. Parker, office L. N. A. & C. R. R.; John Hancock, county commissioner, Floyd county; Col. Wm. Budd, New Albany; John Tie, office L. N. A. & C. R. R.; W. C. Crane, hardware merchant, New Albany; W. E. Grove, (Bently & Grove), New Albany; Mrs. Judge Laird, Rockport, Ind.; John W. Childs, Greencastle, Ind.; J. H. Burton, Elizabeth, Harrison county, Ind.; Jonathan M. May, Bloomington, Ind. feb27-2m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between A. J. Goode and D. N. Walden, under the firm and style of Goode & Walden, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and no contract, draft or writing entered into by one of the parties, subsequent to this Dissolution, shall be binding on the other; and all debts which have accrued previously are to be settled jointly. Their lands, stock, farming utensils, etc., are to be equally divided between them. And it is further agreed that D. N. Walden shall have a lien on the crop of cotton and corn raised on their plantation, in the year 1868, or so much thereof as will make him equal in the amount received and the amount expended for the cultivation and purchase of said land, in accordance with an article of agreement made by said Goode and Walden, April 23, 1866.

Given under our hands at Bordeaux Point, Tunica county, Miss., January 5, 1867.
A. J. GOODE.
feb27 3t* D. N. WALDEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER
Lessee and Manager..............W. C. THOMPSON.

Third week and brilliant success of the celebrated artists, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

Thursday Evening, February 28, '67,
Will be presented the popular Irish drama entitled Ireland As It Was. Ragged Pat, with song, Mr. Florence; Judy O'Trot, with the celebrated Donnybrook Jig, Mrs. Florence. To conclude with the laughable farce of the Irish Woman. Bryan O'Lynn, Mr. Florence.
Friday Night Benefit of Mr. Florence.

Front Street Museum!
NOW on exhibition the Bohemian Glass Blower, Wax Statuary, the great Panorama, etc., etc.
Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. feb2 tf

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

TOBACCO EMPORIUM.
THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,
Tobacco Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
UNDER THE GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.
feb27 9m

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee. feb26 3m

For Sale.

TWO ACRES—the most desirable building or residence property in the vicinity of Memphis—opposite Etchevarne's Garden. A high elevation, commanding a beautiful view of the whole city and river. Those wishing the most beautiful spot around Memphis for a home can obtain the same by calling on
MARTIN GRIFFIN,
feb26 tf Cashier German National Bank.

H. B. JOINER. M. A. KIRKLEY.
JOINER & KIRKLEY,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in
Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Lime,
Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair,
FIRE BRICK AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
34 Monroe Street,
Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.
feb26 2m

MARINER & CURTIS
BOOTS SHOES & HATS
219 MAIN ST.
Under the Worsham House.
A fine assortment of
RETAIL WORK
Always on hand. feb26 2m

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, - - - - $300,000
Office, 22 Madison Street.

DIRECTORS:
F. W. Smith,
Geo. W. Trotter,
C. F. Smith,
C. C. Fartee,
N. Coronna,
A. P. Burditt,
W. Y. Cirode,
Oscar Minor,
H. A. Littleton,
Napoleon Hill,
W. H. Cherry,
F. S. Davis,
S. M. Gates,
J. W. Jefferson,
C. P. Norris,
J. J. Murphy,
Dan. Able,
L. M. Wolcott,
Edward Warburg,
H. M. Lowenstein.
C. P. NORRIS, President.
G. W. TROTTER, Vice-President.
J. R. STEBBINS, Secretary.
feb26 3m

DAN ABLE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS
WE SELL TO THE TRADE AT
PRICES AS REASONABLE
AS THEY CAN BUY AT
ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI,
Or any other Market.
No. 3 Bradley Block, Memphis.
Manufacturers of
EXCELSIOR BITTERS,
SUPERIOR TO ANY IN USE.
feb26 1m

JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Metals,
OFFER FOR SALE
Tin Plates,
Roofing Tin,
Sheet Iron,
Russia Iron,
Copper,
Block Tin,
Lead,
Wire,
Zinc, etc., etc.,
29 & 31 CLIFF ST., Corner Fulton,
feb13 3m NEW YORK.

312. DENTISTRY. 312.

DR. J. B. WASSON'S Office and Dental Infirmary, No. 312 Main street and corner of Monroe. Special attention given to the treatment and cure of all chronic and acute diseases in Dental Surgery, and also to the inserting of Artificial Palates, Obturators or Vellums. All operations in the various branches of Dentistry performed in the most skillful manner, and satisfaction guaranteed. Regular office hours from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. For charity patients in the infirmary, from 8 till 9 a.m. and from 4 till 5 p.m. Office, No. 312 Main street, and corner of Monroe. feb22 1m

AUCTION.

Groceries! Groceries!
Bar-Fixtures and Lease,
By A. S. Levy & Co.

WE will sell FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, 1st March, at 10 o'clock, at No. 145 Poplar street, a large lot of FAMILY GROCERIES. Also, Fixtures, Shelving, Counters, and Twenty months' Lease of the above house.
feb28 2t A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

Trade Sale
—AT THE—
ARCADE, 396 MAIN STREET,
Thursday, 28th.
41 Cases Bacon;
30 Bbls. Meal;
20 Kegs Tar;
50 Men's Saddles;
12 Women's Saddles;
30 Horse Collars;
40 Boxes Tobacco;
1000 Lbs Smoking Tobacco;
10 Sets Harness;
Large lot of Dry Goods;
Various other articles to come in. Look sharp, dealers.
feb27 2t CAYCE, CRAFT & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE
—OF—
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
At Auction.

WE will sell at our Salesroom on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 27th, at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Single and Double Harness, etc., etc., being a complete stock belonging to parties changing their business. The stock is chiefly Home made work and can be recommended as of the best quality.

The attention of the trade and all purchasers is particularly directed to the sale.

The stock will be open for examination on the day previous to sale.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
feb24 3t Auctioneers.

MONSARRAT & MONTGOMERY,

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Ayres Building, East side Court st. We shall have regular Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Furniture. Parties having Consignments of Goods to be sold at Auction will do well to call on us.

REAL ESTATE.

We still continue to give prompt attention to all Real Estate entrusted to our care. Our regular Auction Sales will commence in a few days. We have some very desirable property which will be sold on the usual terms.
feb21 10t MONSARRAT & MONTGOMERY.

A. S. ROGERSON,
AUCTIONEER
NO. 312 MAIN STREET,
Corner of Monroe Street, Memphis.

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF DRY GOODS, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Fancy and Variety Goods, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week. Special sales of any description of Merchandise made on other days.

N. B.—All consignments should be made previous to the day of sale to facilitate the arrangements of the sale. jan3 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carpenters and Builders should provide themselves with McWilliams & Co.'s new Circulars and price lists, just issued, embracing everything in their line, and prices lower than ever, with the best and largest stock of Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds ever before offered in Memphis.
McWILLIAMS & CO.
feb23 1w 311 Second St.

THOS. CHILD. W. H. H. DUDLEY.
CHILD, DUDLEY & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale
Commission Merchants,
NO. 361 FRONT STREET,
Between Union and Gayoso,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : : : TENNESSEE.
Special attention to all business entrusted to us.
feb26

Attachment Suit.

S. C. Barnes vs. C. T. Buntin.

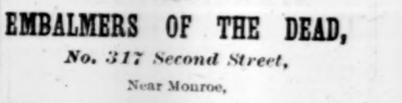
AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3455 of the Code, and attachment having been issued and returned "levied, etc.," on the property of defendant C. T. Buntin;

It is therefore ordered, that said defendant C. T. Buntin appear on or before the 27th day of March, 1867, at the office of S. A. Moore, J. P., in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and defend this suit or the same will be taken for confessed and heard ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL.
S. A. MOORE, J. P.
Logwood & Peyton, atty's for plaintiff.
February 26, 1867.—law4w*

R. P. BOLLING, President. JAMES STREETER, Secretary.
Home Insurance and Trust Co.
GENERAL
BANKERS & COLLECTORS,
No. 11 Madison Street,
Memphis, - - Tennessee.

EXCHANGE on all the principal cities of the United States bought and sold. feb23 3m

J. B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.
McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,
No. 317 Second Street,
Near Monroe,
Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. feb23 3m

Information No. 158.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS, MARLAND L. PERKINS, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District aforesaid, has filed an Information against the following property, to-wit:
One barrel whisky, marked "Keizer, Milan, Tennessee,"
alleging among other things that all the right, title, interest and estate therein has been seized by the Collector of the Internal Revenue of the United States, for the Seventh Collection District of the State of Tennessee, as forfeited to the United States, for the causes in said Information set forth, and praying the usual process and monition of the Court in that behalf. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the process of said Court, to me directed, I do hereby give public warning and notice to all persons having or pretending to have any interest in said property so seized, that they be and appear before the said Court at the Federal Courtroom in the city of Memphis, on the 18th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have or know, why the said property shall not be condemned or forfeited as aforesaid.

This 23d day of February, 1867.
SAM. H. JONES,
U. S. Marshal for the District of West Tenn.
fe26-14t

Information No. 159.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS, MARLAND L. PERKINS, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District aforesaid, has filed an Information against the following property, to-wit: 21 boxes manufactured tobacco, alleging among other things that all the right, title, interest and estate has been seized by the Collector of the Internal Revenue of the United States, for the Seventh Collection District of the State of Tennessee, as forfeited to the United States for the causes in said Information set forth, and praying the usual process and monition of the Court in that behalf. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the process of said Court, to me directed, I do hereby give public warning and notice to all persons having or pretending to have any interest in said property so seized, that they be and appear before the said Court at the Federal Courtroom in the city of Memphis, on the 18th of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have or know, why the said property shall not be condemned or forfeited as aforesaid.

This 23d day of February, 1867.
SAM. H. JONES,
U. S. Marshal for the District of West Tenn.
fe26-14t

Information No. 160.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS, MARLAND L. PERKINS, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District aforesaid, has filed an Information against the following property, to-wit:
800 pounds Manufactured-Tobacco;
6000 pounds Leaf Tobacco;
2 Screws, Levers and Frames;
335 pounds Tobacco in process of Manufacture;
10 pound Licorice;
67 Drying Scales;
1 Balance Scale;
alleging among other things that all the right, title, interest and estate therein has been seized by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the United States, for the Seventh Collection District of the State of Tennessee, as forfeited to the United States, for the causes in said Information set forth, and praying the usual process and monition of the Court in that behalf. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the process of said Court, to me directed, I do hereby give public warning and notice to all other persons having or pretending to have any interest in said property so seized, that they be and appear before the said Court at the Federal Courtroom, in the city of Memphis, on the 18th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have or know, why the said property shall not be condemned or forfeited as aforesaid.

This 23d day of February, 1867.
SAM. H. JONES,
U. S. Marshal for the District of West Tenn.
feb26 14t

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell **Foreign & Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.**

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
feb10 je29-ly-ag17 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A large BOARDING HOUSE having a good transient custom. Possession given immediately. No bonus required. Apply at once to No. 361 Front street. feb26 3t

FOR RENT—A firstrate STORE in the Ayres Block on Second street. Fixtures for sale. Apply to WILLIAMS, CARTMELL & CO., 276 Second street. feb26 tf

FOR RENT—A Store and Cellar on Main street, between Market and Winchester, with rooms above suitable for dwelling. Apply to PICKETT & HANSON, 15 Union st., Lee Block. feb23 5t

FOR RENT—A neat Cottage, with four rooms and cistern, on Allen's avenue. Possession given immediately. Apply at 32 Avery street. feb22 tf

FOR RENT—One of the best plantations on the Arkansas river, containing 1200 acres land, ready for the plow; steam gin, comfortable dwelling house, good frame negro houses and all necessary outbuildings. This place is entirely above overflow, and one of the most productive in the State. Rent moderate and terms easy. Refer to PARTEE, McGEHEE & CO., 290 Front street, Memphis. feb20 10t

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A nicely furnished front room and one unfurnished, with board, can be had in a private family, by early application at 106 Monroe st. Reference required and given. feb24 1w

LOST--FOUND.

HORSE LOST—A light bay HORSE, swob tail, high headed, heavy mane, one hind foot, fast trotter, and about nine years old. Any one returning the above Horse to Forrest's Stable, on Adams street, will be liberally rewarded. jan27 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—Men with small capital to purchase State and County Rights for the manufacture and sale of the Aurora Oil. Pays larger than any other business. For Rights apply to B. K. COWLES & CO., 46 North Court street. feb21 2wd&w

WANTED—A Competent Seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting, wishes employment in a private family by the day or week or month. Inquire at No. 31 Main street. fe27 1t

WANTED—A situation by a practical Book-keeper. Best of reference given. Address Lock Box 89. feb26 3t

WANTED—Board, by a family of three persons. Address, A. L., Postoffice, stating terms and location. feb26 3t

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the "Crescent Family Sewing Machine," the best low priced Machine made. Please send for circulars and obtain full particulars. Address, CHAS. F. HASTY, 245 Second street, Memphis, Tenn. au3-6m¼*-jan9

WANTED—By a competent Book-keeper a situation to post a set of books in the evening. Would ask a very reasonable compensation. Apply at No. 7 Washington street. jan8 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Fine Office DOUBLE DESK, of oak wood. Apply at No. 17 Madison street. feb23 1w

FOR SALE—One large Fire and Burglar-proof SAFE for sale. Apply at 16a Front street. Those wishing a good Safe at a bargain call soon. feb13 tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE—There will be no bills paid by the steamer DIE VERNON unless ordered by the Captain or Clerk. J. F. HICKS. Bulletin and Avalanche copy. jan6 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE For Sale.

HALF MILE from Bartlett, on the M. & O. Railroad, 12 miles from Memphis. A nice Cottage of four rooms, with kitchen and servants' quarters, and twenty acres of ground, half woodland, fine garden and orchard, and in the neighborhood of fine schools. feb19 1w ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles. Liberal advances on all consignments. feb21 3m

JAMES FLAHERTY, Agent,
—DEALER IN—
FURNITURE,
No. 326 Second Street,
Between Monroe and Union,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.
feb23 1m

T. DEAN, Dean & Mcginnis, N. Y., Dean & Hale, Cincinnati.
JNO. D. ADAMS, of Little Rock, Ark.
T. GAFF, of T. & J. W. Gaff, Aurora, Ind.

DEAN, ADAMS & GAFF,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 40 Union Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
feb23 tf

FRANKLIN
JOB PRINTING HOUSE
15 West Court Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

The Franklin Job Printing House Is made up of the latest and most beautiful styles of Newly-Cut Types, Borders, Scripts, Ornaments and Designs, representing all branches of trade.

The Franklin Job Printing House Has in successful operation FIVE LIGHTNING JOB PRESSES—all of the most celebrated patterns now known.

The Franklin Job Printing House Has always on hand a large and elegant assortment of Printers' Stationery—adapted to Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Bank Checks, Notes, Drafts, and every description of FINE PRINTING.

The Franklin Job Printing House Will turn out none but the BEST WORK, and at as low prices as any house in the city—satisfaction being guaranteed in every instance.

The Franklin Job Printing House, In all its departments, is under the personal supervision of the Proprietor, who has been practically engaged in the printing business in this city for the past fifteen years. In a word, the business of

The Franklin Job Printing House Will be conducted on such fair, liberal, honorable principles as cannot fail to recommend itself to the confidence and patronage of the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis,—from whom orders for all kinds of Mercantile Printing are solicited.

Respectfully,
S. C. TOOF, Proprietor.
feb12

A. H. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS.

ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
—AND—
IMPORTERS,
No. 66 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.

REFERENCES:
Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis;
Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans;
H. M. Runyan, Banker, St. Louis. feb23 tf

PROPOSALS
For Twenty or Thirty Acres of Land and the Burying of Paupers.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed at the January term of the County Court to receive proposals for burying Paupers and furnishing the grounds, and for the same service, the grounds being furnished to the undertaker; and, also, to ascertain what a Pottersfield can be procured for, not to exceed four miles from the city, would solicit bids and proposals for the above objects so as to report to the next term of the Court.

Proposals must be handed in to Esq. Creighton before the 28th day of March.

J. H. GOODLETT,
JAMES HALL,
JOHN C. CREIGHTON,
Commissioners.
Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1867. feb23 td

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office--No. 13 Madison Street.

THURSDAY, : : : : : : : FEBRUARY 28, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE:	DEPART:
New Orleans Express	9:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Batesville Accomo'n	10:45 "	2:15 "

feb24 C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Notice.

The public are hereby notified not to pay to any one any bills due THE APPEAL, for advertising since January 31st, unless they have written authority from me. JOHN AINSLIE, Cashier and Manager.

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers. L. DAVIES.

RIGHT.—The damages done by the late flood have been repaired, and passengers can rely on making time and sure connection to St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, and all eastern and northern cities. Two trains leave the depot at the head of Main street daily: 3:30 p.m. express, and 10 p.m. express mail. feb21 4t

FOR TRIAL.—The two men named Brown and Ray, who were charged with stealing a buggy, the property of Mr. McAllister, were yesterday fully committed for trial by John Creighton, Esq., J. P.

COMMITTED.—Chas. Henderson, the boy who robbed Benj. Stubbs of a quantity of gold and silver, with some greenbacks, some time since, was examined yesterday before Mr. Justice Walton and fully committed for trial at the present sitting of the criminal court.

NO BONDS.—A colored specimen of the freed race, Elvira Thomas by name, was accused of stealing a lot of underclothing and jewelry, the property of Wm. Gallaway. She acknowledged to the theft, and not being able to give the necessary bonds for her appearance at the criminal court was locked up.

HORSE STOLEN.—Some evil-minded person or persons, envying the veteran auctioneer, M. C. Cayce, in the possession of that fine gray horse, broke open his stable yesterday morning and stole the animal. The thieves probably thought as Mr. Cayce was in the horse trade, somewhat, he could purchase another that would answer his purpose as well. Considerate, very!

PLAYING CIRCUS.—A couple of gentlemen yesterday, for the want of some more useful employment, performed some feats of foot racing and circus tumbling. It was very good sport, no doubt, and soon drew a large crowd together, which attracted the attention of the regulators in blue, when Mr. J. M. Davis, a white man, and the colored boy named Lewis Rayford, were arrested for aiding and creating an unlawful assemblage on the street. The case will be examined this morning. Playing circus is not very profitable, unless a canvas is provided and a license obtained.

CUMBERLAND FESTIVAL.—The festival held nightly at Stillman hall, for the benefit of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, continues to be crowded with the youth, beauty, and fashion of our city. A new feature has been added by the enterprising managers, in the way of a lunch, which is set daily at the hall, from 12 m. to 4 p.m. One great attraction to the fair is the refreshment tables presided over by the fairest of the fair, where all sorts of good things to eat, and the beverage which invigorates but does not intoxicate, are to be found. The voting for the statuary goes bravely on, and will finally close on Saturday night at 9 o'clock.

IN A BAD FIX.—Our attention was attracted yesterday by a large crowd gathered on the bridge on Union street at a horse and wagon having fallen in the bayou. We learned that the horse attached to express wagon No. 1146 was being driven from his stable near the bayou, when his driver commenced backing him. He backed and kept backing until the wagon went over the steep bank of the bayou and the horse and it turned a complete somersault. The driver jumped out before the acrobatic feat was performed. It was some time before the horse was got out. A darkey cutting the harness was thrown into the bayou by the movements of the horse, and furnished considerable amusement to the bystanders by his floundering. The horse was uninjured; the wagon and harness were damaged slightly.

TRIAL OF A. K. MILLS.—The trial of A. K. Mills, on the charge of maliciously shooting Dr. D. S. Low, was continued throughout the day. No new testimony was elicited from Dr. Low in addition to the particulars reported yesterday. Geo. O. Haywood was examined, and stated that Mills had been in his employ, and that at the time of the shooting he came to his house in excessive agitation, stating that he had received intelligence of improper relations existing between his wife and Dr. Low. Witness thought his mind was so unballanced by his excitement as to affect his mental sanity. Matilda Brown, mulatto, a former servant at Mrs. Mills' boardinghouse, was put on the stand, but her testimony referring to facts not before the court, connected with the allegations against Dr. Low, her testimony was ruled out, as to its material portion. Dr. G. A. Monroe, who attended Mills in the stationhouse after the shooting, testified that he found him incapable of self-control and judged him to be laboring under aberration of mind to a degree impairing his responsibility. The pulse was quick and the eye unsteady, and opiates failed to produce the ordinary effects upon him. Sergeant Ben. Frame, of the police, testified that Mills came to the stationhouse after the shooting, and gave himself up. The case will be continued to-day.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—Very often outrages are committed in the name of justice, which is generally of a character where the law is not potent enough to punish the offenders. One of this kind occurred in our city a few days ago, in which it appears that malice was the prime mover. It seems that a certain party, named Driscol, entered the store of a very well known citizen, whose character as a gentleman stands unimpeached, and who is generally known for his probity and honesty of purpose. On the other hand, Driscol has a hang-dog look, and we have seen many better looking men sent to the penitentiary. Driscol picked a quarrel with the gentleman, and not satisfied with this, struck at him several times with his fist, upon which the gentleman picked up a stick, struck Driscol over the head and pushed him out of doors. Driscol returned several times, but the gentleman again pushed him out. Hereupon Driscol had the gentleman arrested, taken before the commissioner, and, as he was ignorant of the laws and failed to bring his witnesses up, was fined twenty-six dollars. Driscol was not yet satisfied, being urged, we have every reason to believe, in his malice, by a metropolitan policeman; he had a warrant issued against the gentleman, in which he was charged with assaulting Driscol with a deadly weapon *for the purpose of robbing him, and that he did rob him of* $100, and immediately upon paying his fine he was taken to 'Squire Creighton's office. Here the gentleman met several friends who had the case continued till yesterday morning. Driscol, knowing that he had *sworn a lie*, did not make his appearance and could not be found. Last evening the gentleman was discharged, after having cost him some fifty or sixty dollars for having defended himself against a ruffian. We have reason to believe that if Driscol is found, parties are on the lookout who will have him arrested for perjury, and, as soon as the evidence can be brought together, the metropolitan policeman will be brought up before the commissioners, where his complicity in the case will no doubt give him his walking-papers.

DARING ROBBERY.

The Chloroform Dodge Again.

The Thief Shot but not Caught.

Another one of those daring and villainous robberies which have become but too common in our midst of late, was perpetrated yesterday morning, at the drug store of Messrs. Walker & Tozer, No. 120 Beal street. About two o'clock, Mr. Walker, the senior member of the firm, who has apartments over the store, was awakened by his wife, who heard some person trying to throw the lock on the door of their bedroom. He listened for some moments, and being convinced that a burglar was at work, fired one shot from his pistol through the panel of the door, wounding the thief, who fell the whole length of the stairway. He was pursued by Mr. Walker as quickly as possible, but made good his escape, leaving spots of blood on the stairs. On going into the store below he found the back door opened, the lock having been thrown, the desk broken open, the papers scattered around in the most elegant confusion and disorder. Two young men employed as assistants occupy the sleeping room in the rear of the store. On entering this apartment, the smell of chloroform was very great, and on investigation he found that the robber had taken from the prescription case the chloroform and administered it to the clerks in such a large quantity that it was with difficulty they were aroused. A very valuable watch that was in the desk was stolen. The firm usually kept their money in the desk, but on the night previous it had been placed in a more secure repository, so that the labors of the burglar were not as amply rewarded as he anticipated. Had he not visited the apartments upstairs, no doubt, the stock of perfumery, etc., in the store would have been lessened somewhat. The deed must have been done by some person intimately acquainted with the establishment, and was proceeded with in a very systematic manner. The chloroform dodge has been practiced often during the past few weeks in our hotels and on our steamers, the thieves generally taking the article with them and administering it in a careful manner; but in this instance the burglar went where he knew there was plenty of it, and applied it to the sleeping clerks with a lavish hand. After receiving such a severe dose of lead in return for his villainy, he will scarcely deem it healthy to repeat a visit on a similar mission to 120 Beale street. No clue has as yet been got of the burglar, nor is it likely there ever will be. Truly Memphis is infested with thieves and robbers.

IMPORTANT MEETING.—Memphis delights to honor congressional delegations, army and navy heroes, and all other celebrated personages who will visit the Bluff City, civil or military, but we look upon the proposed meeting of the general ticket agents of the various railroad and steamboat lines in the United States, which is to take place in this city on Wednesday the sixth day of March, as one of very great importance to the traveling public and commercial men generally. If we mistake not, this is the first convention of the kind ever held in the south. All the important railroad and steamboat lines in the union will probably be represented. Extensive preparations have been made for the reception of these gentlemen, who will be quartered at the Gayoso and Overton. It is proposed to have a ball at the Gayoso on Thursday night. After the business of the meeting has been gotten through with in this city, a trip will be made to New Orleans by water. The committee of arrangements in Memphis consists of C. P. Oakley, Esq., the efficient general ticket agent of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad; E. B. Byington, general steamboat and ticket agent, and the general ticket agent of the N. O. J. & G. N. railroad. In the hands of these gentlemen the interests of the railroad and steamboat interest is well represented. A good time will be had.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.—Martha Alston, deed of lot No. 1, east of Memphis, to W. H. Dunlap, for $1980; Wm. B. Greenlaw, power of attorney to R. J. Morgan; Henry Seyfort, trustee, and Jas. Oshei, owner, warranty deed to J. D. Zanone and A. Raggio, of Brilliant saloon, for $4000; B. B. Waddell, T. D. Ferver and John A. Green, deed of partition of lot No. 341, northeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets; Charles Hubbard, quit claim deed to T. D. Tarver and John A. Greer, south part of lot 137, west side of Main, between Poplar and Exchange strets, for $400; Lucy M. Newkirk, warranty deed to J. L. Anderson for fifty acres of land, one mile north of Raleigh, for $1500; Jno. D. Armour, lease for ten years of thirty feet of ground on lot fifty-four on Madison street, at $60 per annum; J. D. Douglass to T. N. and F. M. Hughes, for $5200, a lot of land on Crooked creek; Henry Cannon, trust deed to J. A. Only, a tract of land near Raleigh, for $650; R. L. and J. W. Williams, deed to W. J. Anderson of a tract of land in Shelby county for $600; W. S. Slipper to F. James and J. Etchervarne, a lot of land on Horn Lake road, to secure certain promissory notes; Mary M. Baldwin to John N. Ware, a lot of land on Vance street, near St. Agnes academy, for $1000; Elizabeth Rogers to Jasper Rogers, deed for a lot of land, section 2, range 5, of 11th surveyor's district, for $2500.

CROSS FINE.—As one of our oldest and most respectable citizens was sitting on his horse, yesterday morning, on Mulberry street, near Talbot, a negro drayman, named Godfrey Sackley, drove his dray wilfully against the horse, throwing the rider on the pavement, injuring his shoulder rather severely. The gentleman, naturally somewhat angered, shied a brick at the negro, but missed him. The negro was arrested and fined ten dollars. He in turn preferred a charge against the white man for *trowin dat brick*, and he was fined a five. It seems we must be run over by impudent and careless drivers, and if an insult is resented it costs more or less.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—A large and fashionable audience assembled at the New Memphis last night, to witness John Pilgrim's Irish drama of *Shandy Maguire, or the Bold Boy of the Mountains*, in which the Florences appeared to good advantage. Mr. J. F. Wheelock, as the idiot boy, was capital. No gentleman, who has visited Memphis for years, has so successfully and worthily held his sway with our play-goers as Mr. Wheelock. To-night will be offered *Ireland as it Was* and *The Irish Woman.*

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, have just received another invoice of "Bill Arp," "Southern Poems of the War," collected by Miss Emily V. Mason, "South Songs," collected by T. C. DeLeon, "The Cotton Question," a treatise on the culture of cotton, "Love and Land," poems by Michael Scanlan, "The Gaynnthys;" also, the Phrenological Journal, Land We Love, Crescent Monthly, and Old Guard, for March.

THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—At a called meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen last night, (of which, by the way, no public notice was given) the several bids offered for the laying down of the Nicholson pavement were read. A committee consisting of one alderman from each ward was appointed to award the contract. This committee will report at a meeting of the board to be held on Saturday next at 3 p.m.

DENTAL.—We publish this morning the card of Dr. A. Wesson, 254 Second street, Irving block. The doctor is one of our oldest and best citizens and most scientific dentists, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the late improvements in vulcanite and metallic plates, and will guarantee satisfaction in every operation. Give him a call.

POLICE BUSINESS.—The interviews had by criminals before Mr. Commissioner Richards, yesterday, were rather slimly attended, only thirty-six cases appearing, and $120 in fines being collected.

ABLE LECTURE BY COL. LEON TROUSDALE.

The Vitality of the South.

Its Resources, Manufacturing and Educational Interests.

We are sorry that our space this morning precludes our giving the able lecture of Col. Trousdale in full. We commence with the

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VITALITY OF THE SOUTH.

Notice the brief but brilliant career of the Southern Confederacy, once cherished by some of us here present with as much tender and earnest devotion as young love's dream. See it in the meridian of its splendor, and in the hey-dey of its power, when its victorious legions mingled its battle-shout over plains consecrated by the mounds of its martyrs. Then the world rung with applause. Then the nations smiled with their salvos. Then the press teemed with its homage. It has fallen. Its gallant and glorious armies have surrendered to superior forces, and succumbed to overwhelming resources. It is no longer a nation manfully struggling for rights. Its states have become conquered provinces and its people rebels. The vocabulary of the victors prevails. Its condition is not recognized as the result of misfortune, but rather of crime, or, in the most lenient sense, of error. We appeal to the intelligence and observation of this audience if this is not so. In this general award we leave out of view the judgment and opinion of the fearless and discriminating, and of those who boldly think and judge for themselves in any emergency and under all circumstances. Such as these are the heroic-minded and the free who live in the realm of thought which they build for themselves and decorate with the high art which springs from their own intrepid genius and manly virtues. With these and such as these Lee stands forth in the colossal proportions which he assumed at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and the trenches of Richmond. The sober gown which he now wears decorates his manly person as much as the martial costume that he wore upon the fields of his renown, when his heroic host surrounded him, and checked the rein of his impetuous steed, throwing themselves as a wall of fire in his front. With these and such as these the gallant and lamented Jackson still "stands like a stone wall," as he did at the first Manassas, grand, immovable and historic.

LOOKING AT OUR SITUATION,

we perceive that these southern states are located in the most genial, productive and abounding latitude of the world's surface. For variety and value of production, for temperateness of climate, free alike from tropical heat and frigid cold; for fecundity of soil and adaptation to all the staples, cereals, roots, fruits and grasses, it may be said in general, and without exaggeration, that no country on the globe can surpass, or even equal it. Cotton has hitherto been the great and absorbing staple of culture. Its principal auxiliaries have been sugar, rice and tobacco. Yet no one—native and to the manner born—doubts the capacity of the southern states to produce superior horses, cattle and sheep. The indigenous grasses of many parts of the south are unsurpassed upon the pampas of South America. The blue grass of Kentucky, Middle Tennessee and Western Virginia is world-renowned. And well may it be. For upon it have been reared some of the models of animals, which might be exhibited with pride upon any fair grounds in Europe or America. The horned cattle and sheep of Texas are among the wonders of agricultural achievement. And this is all due to the fine natural grasses and the unexcelled climate, which requires no shelter or tending for cattle during the winter months; when in the northern states the products of the summer must be lavished upon the animals to keep them alive, and when the best of shelter must be in readiness to save them from the extreme rigors of the season.

With regard to cereals, where can there be produced a superior quantity of corn and wheat than the southern, and, in many localities, a greater average production per acre? Of potatoes both Irish and sweet, garden products, berries and most of the fruits, from the apple to the orange, we can justly boast of delicious flavors and very large production, under careful and scientific culture. The grape, too, that great product of Southern Europe, flourishes to an extent not dreamed of by many who have not witnessed the experiments of some of our enterprising horticulturists. Upon the mountain terraces around Chattanooga an extensive culture had been inaugurated before the war by Mr Boyce and other gentlemen, and a fair catawba wine was being manufactured, one of these vineyards serving as the common rendezvous of federals and Confederates on the battle field of Chicamauga. Even tea culture has been experimented upon in South Carolina, by an enterprising planter, who imported his plants from China, and, in the opinion of Mr. Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, a keen observer, the experiment was so far a success as to warrant still further and more elaborate efforts, with the prospect of its extensive and successful culture in the South.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT

are the natural allies of the educated agriculturist. Philosophy is his intuitive patron. Being nearer akin to creative power than any other effort of man, there is a dignity connected with it which elevates and ennobles the mind, purifies the thoughts and motives, and perfects the character. Even high art, in its best efforts, is imitative. Agriculture is, in one sense, creative. It produces, nourishes, vitalizes. Here we see nature in its most genial and generous moods and phases, improved and perfected by art, science and culture. We see the dawn of the creation reproduced in the awakening melody of birds, germination of plants and bloom of flowers in the spring time. We stand again in the garden, where God talked to our first parents as friend to friend, and where, alas! death came into the world "with all our woe." In the decadence of vegetable nature and the fall of flowers, we are, too, reminded of our transitory state and the disobedience which has made us mortal. It is not wonderful that all great poets and authors, who could afford it, have retired to their farms to elaborate their productions, and that renowned statesmen and philosophers have shunned the glare of city life for the solitude and retirement of their agricultural employments.

COMMERCE.

The battle fields of the south—the scenes of our triumphs and defeats—our struggles and our fall, lie upon the map of our land as leaves strewn upon the ground in autumn. There is scarcely a spot that is so bare and poor that it has not been hallowed by the blood of our bravest and best. Our Marathon and Thermopylæ spread out in historic circles all over the broad and beauteous land. Like stars, reversed in position and looking up into Heaven instead of down from its bright and flashing canopy, the mounds of the martyred dead spangle our country's Heaven and run their appointed orbits of immortality. There, side by side, brave men lie who fought as foemen, but repose in the embrace of death as friends, who have found congenial company in a common brotherhood of devotion to whatever cause they espoused and died for. If the madness of faction did not prevent it, they would realize, in their death, that which mocked their hopes during the fitful fever of life, the union "alive" would create them brothers of a common country.

The same earth wraps their clay; the same chrystal sky smiles upon their turf; the same "pilgrim gray," honor, comes awhile to bless their last resting place. Neither implacable hatred, nor envenomed malice, nor undying malignity can deprive them of that

"Clarum et venerabile nomen"

which belongs to the brave and true of all nations, climes and creeds, whether civilized or savage, christian, Hebrew, heathen or Mahometan. Their fame is enveloped in a coat of mail invulnerable to the vulgar missiles of the base and truculent, who fight their battles with epithets and detraction—the impenetrable mail of honor and the veneration of mankind for the true soldier and the gallant and generous champion of a cause which he believes to be right. The flag which he follows, and whose fluttering amid the smoke of the conflict arouses the utmost endeavors of human courage, may be the banner of our common country, with its thirty-six stars all shining with full-orbed splendor—it may be the oriflamb of France, the lion and unicorn of England, or it *may have been* the meteor flag of the southern cross, flashing like the bright mirage of the desert before the strained vision of the fainting traveler. Shall I say it, and speak the truth, for it is the truth everywhere and at all times, the flag may be either of these or none of these, and yet the martyrs who stood by it honestly, conscientiously and truly, and who fell in endeavoring to maintain and champion it, whether in the hospital or the field, and who did so without any stain upon their magnanimity and honor, have a just claim to the homage of mankind, which will ever be accorded by the generous and the brave. Are there in this southern audience any who deny to the name and fame of Sedgwick and McPherson, or to any of their comrades, the guerdon of their soldierly achievements, the reward of their renown? Because I knew him, may I not ask, *ought* any man, of any faith, ever deny to Preston Smith, the first commander of the veteran of veteran regiments, which could claim, like Marshal Ney in the disastrous retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, that their thinned ranks were the rear guard of the grand army, could any one ever deny to such a soldier the glory which he purchased with his blood? His cause was lost, but his renown did not sink with it, nor the tearful remembrance of his devotion and his heroic death. May the names of John C. Tyler, Kit Williams, Jeff. Forrest, Creighton, Quin, Blodgett, Brinkman, Conner, Charley Wooldridge, Zip Webb, Oliver Patterson Flotron, Pink Marshall, Vaccaro, Billy Hart, Brownell, Powers, Lieut. Magrath, Capt. Conlehie, and hundreds of others, less distinguished, but not less loved or respected, be allowed to perish in their comrades' breast, or fester from the attempted desecration of the camp followers of their foes. No! it cannot, must not, will not be. If you deprive a people of the right and privilege to cherish their own chosen champions and heroes, you have destroyed the last vestige of freedom among them, and crushed out the aspiration which hallows patriotism and sanctions duty. We grant you that heroism may sometimes be wasted in a mistaken cause. But mistaken, if honest and enthusiastic, patriotism may be and should be turned into a powerful support by a wise and generous government, and may surround it with bulwarks that will fortify it against all assault. That devotion which perils all, suffers all, and loses all by a mistake, and which marshals in its defense states and immense armies, is certainly worthy of the respect of wise and good men everywhere. The repression of homage to its heroes can but antagonize—it can never secure oblivion,

WE, THE SURVIVORS OF THE HEROES,

cannot, dare not forget the sacred lesson which they have taught by their deeds. We may live in the loveliest and most fecund land under the sun. The flowers, the fruits, all the productions of nature may be the choicest and best. The odors may be divine, the skies the most genial, the atmosphere the most invigorating. The blossoms may bloom with a freshness and beauty unsurpassed. The trees may blush with a regal magnificence. The cities may be grand, the country flourishing. Women may be charming, alluring, refined and intellectual. The mask of voluptuousness and prosperity may cover all the land, and corruption may corrode the heart. For those do not "constitute a state." Neither these nor armies nor navies, nor royal nor republican magnificence, nor garden culture, nor mines, nor manufactures, nor commerce. "Men, high-minded men, constitute a state." Let us not forget this great lesson of the past, which is taught by our history and the devotion of our sons from the revolution of 1776 down to the present day. We may read in every classic stream and upon every consecrated battle-plain and historic mountain, all teaching us, in language too plain and too broadly blazoned to be forgotten:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS WITH DEFECTIVE VISION.—All who have tried the spectacles manufactured and sold by Dr. Bernhardt, now at the Overton hotel, pronounce them excellent. Persons who, by reason of impaired sight, have not been able to read for years, have, by the use of these glasses, been enabled to read fine print easily and without fatigue or injury to the eye. The doctor has been educated in one of the finest universities in Europe, and has made diseases of the eye and the science of optics his favorite study. All who are afflicted with defective vision should call at once and consult him, and obtain a pair of his Australian crystal glasses.

BOUND OVER.—Joseph Broder, who was charged with forging the name of Patrick Walsh to a promisory note for $400, was examined yesterday before Mr. Justice Creighton. After a lengthy investigation, Broder was bound over in the sum of $2000 for his appearance at the criminal court.

STATISTICS.—As a matter of general interest to our river and commercial men, we publish this morning the following memorial:

The memorial committee appointed by the river improvement convention, met on Saturday last at the Union Merchants' Exchange, and adopted the following memorial to congress, on the subject of river improvement:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialists, appointed at the river improvement convention, held in St. Louis, February 13, 1867, would respectfully represent:

That the states lying upon the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, fourteen in number, had, by the census of 1860, a population of 16,909,494, or more than half the whole population of the United States. And these two rivers have a coast line of 36,098 miles, while the coast of the Atlantic is 2163 miles, and of the gulf of Mexico, 1764 miles, and of the Pacific, 1343 miles, on an outer line, or 21,354 miles, including bays and indentations.

That these rivers drain an area of 1,785,267 square miles, more than half of the whole 3,001,002 square miles in the United States; and these fourteen states, in 1860, contained 94,402,869 of the 163,110,720 improved acres, and 126,703,393 of the 244,101,818 unimproved acres of the whole United States. And the valuation of property in these fourteen states, shows $8,467,511,274 of the whole valuation of the United States' $16,077,358,715; showing very conclusively that these fourteen states pay more than half the taxes, work more than half of the improved land, have the majority of the population, and also the majority of the land to develop, of the whole United States.

By the census of 1860, the whole product of the United States was valued at $1,900,000,000, while the foreign exports of domestic produce, were only $373,289,174, or less than one-fifth of the whole product, leaving four-fifths for exchange in domestic commerce between the states.

The proportion of the whole product afforded by these fourteen states we speak for, may be judged by these returns of their produce, gathered from the census of 1860, and compared with the whole United States, as follows:

	The fourteen States	The whole United States.
Corn bushels	632,454,375	838,792,740
Wheat, do	120,[illegible],739	173,104,924
Oats, do	103,995,161	172,643,185
Tobacco, pounds	345,400,759	434,209,461
Sugar do	222,636,000	230,982,000
Cotton, do	1,079,799,600	2,154,820,800
Wool, do	31,277,839	60,264,931
Hay, tons	9,297,743	19,083,896
Butter, pounds	239,691,465	459,681,372
Hemp, tons	69,470	74,493
Hogs	22,225,766	33,512,867
Bituminous coal, bu	3,247,264,425	3,62[illegible],923,165
Horses and asses	4,804,631	7,400,322
Cattle	12,517,392	25,616,019
Sheep	11,974,345	22,471,275

Showing for the river states a great preponderance in the products of the whole country.

The total tonnage owned in the United States, is returned in the census of 1860, as 5,353,868 tons, and the portion belonging to the fourteen states as 996,266 tons, but it is estimated by competent parties that the steamers in the Ohio and Mississippi have carried 7,905,216 tons during the year 1866; evincing the activity in domestic commerce of these river states, and this commerce but yet in its infancy, for it is developing daily, and demonstrating that from these states has and must come the food supply for the whole nation and for export; and they must also supply the gold and silver states, which are developing so largely and quickly upon the tributaries of their rivers.

This domestic commerce suffers greatly from the rapids in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and from the accretions at the mouth of the Mississippi; and, impelled by the necessities of the case, that action must be had to remedy these grievances, 413 delegates, representing the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, appointed by the boards of trade in those states, met in convention at St. Louis, on the 12th and 13th of February.

GEORGE L. HOLMES.—It becomes our sad duty to announce the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Geo. L. Holmes. Nothing that we could say, as public journalists, could add to his reputation as a citizen, or his character as a gentleman and christian; yet we feel it our duty to the living to perpetuate the illustrious virtues of the dead. Having lived in this community for upwards of forty years; having been honored by the people of Shelby county with positions of trust and confidence; having discharged all his duties with strict honesty and manly integrity, he passed quietly away, satisfied with the past, and hopeful of the future. During a life of sixty years, he has accumulated a record of goodness and virtue that will be a precious legacy to his friends. His funeral services will take place at the first Presbyterian church, at 3 p.m. this day.

CHANCERY COURT—*November Term, Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Edward Tighe vs. Thomas Fox et al., final decree; Wm. E. Butler vs. J. W. Rodgers et al., decree for sale; Newton Ford, administrator, vs. John S. Clayton et al., sale confirmed; R. C. Lane et al. vs. F. D. Lane et al., demurer overruled; M. A. Maguire vs. V. Bacigalupo, bill dismissed; J. W. Holden vs. James F. Holden, decree for divorce.

CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

792. M. P. Morgan vs. C. Pope et al.
793. Same vs. same.
794. J. J. Polk vs. I. B. Kirtland.
795. S. Tate et al. vs. L. Selby et al.
804. S. D. Irwin vs. W. G. Ford.
844. J. B. Eldridge vs. J. P. Brown.
858. J. M. Watt et al. vs. M. W. Caldwell.
866. J. N. Lea vs. James M. Watt.
871. S. C. Mount vs. Anne H. Hesterson.
872. W. W. Ritchie vs. N. H. Stout.
876. G. H. Blood & Co. vs. J. H. Harvey et al.
877. Bell, Peace & Lavender vs. F. Hunter et al.
886. E. A. Walker vs. T. A. Nelson.
886. D. E. Gibson vs. James H. McNeil.
894. Mary Flaherty vs. Quaker Insurance Co.
897. Thomas Hill vs. C. Bull et al.
900. S. R. Burford vs Memphis Bulletin Co.
903. A. C. Ketchum et al. vs. P. Dew et al.
904. John Rosser vs. W. F. Ford.
906. Wm. W. Walt vs W. H. Stovall.

A Card.—In justice to myself, I am compelled to deny a report that seems to be pretty industriously circulated in the country by some malicious person, that the cholera is at the Worsham House, not only doing me serious injury, but also injuring the business prospects of the city. It would be unnecessary for me to contradict this malicious falsehood in this city, but for the information of my friends in the country, and the traveling public, I can say there never was a case of cholera in this House, nor do I believe any exists in the city at present, and a man who would maliciously state such a falsehood, ought not to live, much less be employed in any public capacity, and will sooner or later be brought to justice.

feb28 1wd&w1t J. J. WORSHAM.

Commercial College.—Dolbear's far famed commercial college, at No. 230 Main street, continues in full blast. Every facility is offered students to complete a good business education. Book-keeping in all its branches is successfully taught at this college. fe28-d&w1t.

A fine and tasty assortment of Spring Style of Hats, just received at the Memphis Hat Co., 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. feb28 6t

MEMPHIS, February 27, 1867.

I have never been a member of any secret organization in my life.

J. B. PORTER.

Bird Cages.—Just received, a beautiful assortment of bird cages and wire hanging baskets, and other fancy goods. MUIR, STEBBINS & PULLEN, 273 Main street. fe28-1w

A large assortment of school books and stationery for the city schools can be found at Cleaves & Co.'s, 312 Second street, corner of Monroe. fe26 3t

Spring Lumber.—Seldon, Williams & Co., No. 174 Madison street, have on hand a good assortment of lumber of all kinds, but to meet the increasing demand, Mr. J. Williams, one of this firm, left yesterday by the steamer Belle Memphis for the north, to make contracts and purchases. On his return a still larger stock and lower prices may be looked for. feb22-2w

House of Frank.—Everybody who knows Frank goes to see him; consequently it is one of the most popular places of resort in the city. His stock of wines, liquors and cigars is better than good, and if one desires the finest Baltimore oysters, Frank can serve you. Strangers visiting the city should not leave without going to Frank's. Go eat, drink and be merry. fe12 tf

The Society of Advocates will convene again on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, 2d of March, at the office of our brothers Caruthers & King, 276 Second street. A full and prompt attendance is solicited, as business of extraordinary importance will be presented. The brothers will come prepared to liquidate their indebtedness with the treasurer. The festival occurs on Friday afternoon, 8th of March.

J. P. CARUTHERS, Dean.
C. C. CUMMINGS, Secretary.
feb27 4t

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—We are again in receipt of fourteen more of those greatly celebrated safes of Marvin & Co.'s make. Bankers, merchants and others who want a reliable safe can procure it at ORGILL BROS. & CO., Agents for Marvin & Co. feb19-1m

Potatoes.—Fifteen hundred large barrels No. 1 Pinkeye potatoes on board flatboat now lying in Wolf river near the mouth, and for sale by J. M. & H. C. Barter. 1w*

Information Wanted—Of Mrs. Mary Meehan, who is believed to be in this city. If she will send her address to Patrick McDonough, care of Bradford & Robinson, No. 296 Front row, she will learn something to her advantage. feb27-2t*

Very Low.—The splendid stock of choice groceries at Ivinson & Gilbert's are being sold at greatly reduced prices. The firm having dissolved copartnership they are determined to sell their entire stock regardless of cost. Make hay while the sun shines; you will not always have these advantages offered. Country merchants will consult their own interests by giving them a call. feb15 tf

Coal.—Bigley, Mellersh & Co., No. 52 Jefferson street, have spendid Pittsburg coal. Leave your orders. feb4-tf

The quickest, best and cheapest way to ship cotton to the east is by the great broad guage transit company, "Diamond Line." Through bills of lading given to all points by CAPT. FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't Mem. & St. Louis Packet Co. feb9tf

No. 4 Madison Street, under Memphis Life and General Insurance Company. J. G. W. Ringer has opened a first-class saloon at the above place. Those who like No. 1 liquors, in a quiet way, are invited to call. None others need apply. fe26 tf

Planters, what do you want? Plows, scrapers, etc. Treat & Hamilton, Memphis. jan31-eth4t

Planters, have you been to Treat & Hamilton's? jan31-eth4t

Just Received—One hundred barrels choice apples. Herbert, Bell & Co., 14 Poplar street. fe27-2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

National Cancer Institute and Magnetic Infirmary, No. 365 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., and No. 211 Main street, Memphis, up stairs, under the control of the renowned clairvoyant sisters, Victoria and Tennessee, assisted by the best medical talent. All the so-called incurable diseases treated as specialities. They have a certain and painless cure for cancers and tumors, an infallible system for consumption and asthma; specifics for heart disease and rheumatism; and perfect success in the treatment of all other chronic diseases, based upon the latest discoveries in medical, clairvoyant and magnetic science. It is a fact, demonstrated by fifteen years' practice, that all diseases that cannot be cured by remedies can, by the healing power possessed by the clairvoyant sisters. Address National Cancer Institute and Magnetic Infirmary, lock box 5936, Chicago, Ill., or lock box 307, Memphis, Tenn. feb16 tf

Pittsburg Coal—Briggs & Peterson—Office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 341 Main. J. E. MOSELEY, Agent.

A good price will be paid for a complete file of the Daily APPEAL, embracing the period from January 1st to June 6th, 1862. Apply at the Counting Room, No. 13 Madison street.

Removal.—Drs. Mortimore & Payne have removed their office from the Commercial Hotel to the Worsham House, Room No. 23, (the one occupied by Dr. Mortimore the past four years), where all, who desire to, can consult them and procure treatment.

Special attention given to all the various forms of chronic diseases, especially Disease of the Lung and Throat, Disease of the Heart, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Spine, Dispepsia, Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous affections; all the afflictive forms of Female Diseases, as also all diseases having origin in impurities of the blood and vital fluids.

Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., daily. May 30tf

RIVER MATTERS.

Weather and Business.

The weather continues fair and business good.

The upper rivers are falling. At this point the river is on a stand. The lower rivers continue high, but no further damage is apprehended in consequence.

Arrivals.

Steamer Phil. Sheridan, St. Louis.
" M. S. Mepham, St. Louis.
" Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Tom. Stephens, Arkansas river.
" Louisville, New Orleans.
" Glasgow, New Orleans.
" Anglo Saxon, Arkansas river.
" Albert Pearce, St. Louis.
" Natoma, St. Fr. river.
" Walter B. Dance, St. Louis.
" Cumberland, Cairo.
" Mary Forsyth, New Orleans.
" Ruth, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Pauline Carroll, New Orleans.
" Phil. Sheridan, New Orleans.
" M. S. Mepham, New Orleans.
" Walter B. Dance, Vicksburg.
" Louisville, Louisville.
" Empire, Louisville.
" Clifton, Cincinnati.
" Glasgow, Cincinnati.
" Anglo Saxon, Cincinnati.
" Tom Stephens, St. Louis.
" Mary Forsyth, St. Louis.
" Ruth, St. Louis.

Boats in Port.

Mary Swan, Minneola, Belle St. Louis, Albert Pearce, Natoma, Cumberland.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO BOAT OWNERS.—For the information of parties concerned we publish the following order from the inspector of boilers and machinery at this port:

OFFICE LOCAL INSPECTORS,
MEMPHIS, TENN., February 25, 1867.

Instructions having been received from the United States supervising board of inspectors to enforce the use of the lock-up safety valves, I deem it proper to notify the masters and owners of steamers that the "America" valve, which has been chosen by the inspector of the district, must be put on, in accordance with law, under the supervision of the local board of inspectors and in accordance with the act of congress, of July 25, 1866. The following clause of the law enforces this provision, and reads as follows: "Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That one or more additional safety valves of such dimensions and arrangement as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors, shall be placed on the boilers of every steamer, and shall be loaded to a pressure not exceeding two pounds above the working steam pressure allowed, and shall be secured by the inspector against the interference of all persons engaged in the management of the vessel or her machinery. And the alloyed metals now required by law to be placed in or upon the flues of boilers, shall be fusible, as now required by law and at a temperature not exceeding 455° Farenheit, and a good and reliable water-guage and a full set of guage-cocks shall be provided for each boiler, whether connected or otherwise." The requirements of law as heretofore quoted will be strictly enforced.

LEWIS L. WARDEN,
Local Inspector of Boilers and Machinery.

Capt. Warden can give all information concerning the valve, and where it, as well as the water-guages can be found.

The Pauline Carroll passed down at an early hour yesterday morning heavily laden.

Our river friends who love good liquors are referred to the well known and reliable firm of Schoolfield & Hawaner, No. 256 Front street. Bar stores of the purest brands are always kept on hand.

The Louisville passed up night before last with a fair trip.

The very safe packet Cumberland, leaves at 5 p.m. to-day for Cairo. Capt. Howard, commands. Larry Harmstad & Co., agents.

The Belle St. Louis, Capt. Zeigler, Billy Blenker, clerk, will leave for St. Louis to-day at 5 p.m. Dill & Peterson, passenger agents.

The gay and festive Guidon, Capt. Ike Whittaker, John Langlois, clerk, leaves for Little Rock on Friday. Jas. T. Bourne and Larry Harmstad & Co., agents.

The Dean line packet Minneola, Capt. W. B. Miller, will leave for Cincinnati to-day at 5 p.m. Jas. T. Bourne & Co., agents.

The Leonidas, Capt. Greenlee, leaves to-morrow evening for Pittsburg. Larry Harmstad & Co., agents.

We learn that Capt. Hicks received a dispatch yesterday from New Orleans, saying that his offer for the Magenta had been accepted. Capt. Leathers will be in this city on Saturday next, when the transfer of the boat will be made. We would be glad to see Capt. Frank on the roof of the swift Magenta.

The Hero made her appearance at our levee yesterday.

We are happy to state that Capt. Dan. Kinney, of the ill-starred David White, will be sufficiently recovered to go to his home in Nashville, on Saturday next. The barkeeper will, we fear, not recover from his wounds.

The steamer Northwest has been dragging the river between this city and the point below to recover the bodies of those lost by the upsetting of the ferry skiff on Saturday last. They met with no success up to a late hour last night.

The splendid Des Arc, Capt. Elliott, leaves for White river on Saturday. Levy & Miller, agents.

The fine steamer Mary Swan, of which Capt. Archer is master and Mr. Swan, clerk, will positively leave for Louisville to-day at 5 p.m. Larry Harmstad & Co., agents.

The holy St. Patrick, with Capt. Tom Berry on the roof, leaves for Vicksburg this day at 5 p.m. She is a good steamer well officered. W. Jay Johnson, agent.

The Kate Robinson leaves for Cincinnati on Friday at 5 p.m. Larry Harmstad & Co., agents.

The Anna has one item of 1400 barrels of "murphys" for this port.

A thief entered the stateroom of Mr. Tom Donnelly, clerk of the Cumberland, a few moments after that boat reached our wharf last night and relieved that gentleman of a coat and vest.

The City of Pekin, bound from Peoria to St. Louis, Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, collided with the bridge at Meredosia, thereby losing a portion of her larboard guard.

Thirty state-rooms of the Great Republic have already been secured. She was to commence loading at Pittsburg for New Orleans Monday, to leave March 4th, and will go to St. Louis from New Orleans.

Capt. John Darby, a well known citizen of this city, has just returned from New Orleans after an absence of several months. The captain has sold his steamer, the Irene, to parties who are still running her in the Red river trade. He reports business dull in that region, and the cotton about all in market.

There will be a great convention of railroad and steamboat agents held in this city on Wednesday next. We learn that all the principal agents in the country will be present. Rooms have been engaged at our hotels in advance, and a gay time may be looked for. It is said the fine steamer W. R. Arthur has been tendered for the use of the party, to carry them on a pleasure trip to New Orleans and back.

The steamer Lacey had steam up on the 25th, at St. Joseph, and was about to start for Omaha.

A subject of much importance which is engaging attention at St. Louis, is the formation of a regular packet line to this city of such boats as the Rubicon, Phil. Sheridan, Paragon, Welcome, and the Albert Pearce. The owners of these boats wish to establish pro rata charges to Vicksburg, according to distance, instead of the same rates as to New Orleans, as at present. This is stoutly opposed, we believe, by the principal representatives of New Orleans tonnage.

The elegant and splendidly fitted up steamer Albert Pearce will leave to-day, at 10 a.m., for Vicksburg and the bends. Capt. Wm. Ashford, an old Memphian, commands, and John Sullivan, assisted by Charley Smithers, both No. 1 clerks, are in the office. Mart. Walt & Co. and W. Jay Johnson, agents.

The reliable packet Natoma, Capt. Cummings, with our esteemed friend, Billy Clark, in the office, leaves for St. Francis river to-morrow. Don't forget the gay Natoma.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, February 27, 1867.

There is no change to report in financial circles. Gold again advanced in New York, and closed in this market at 36¾ to 37c, buying.

Silver is scarce, and but limited transactions are reported. Brokers offer 30c for round lots.

City scrip continues firm at 75c buying. Selling at 78 to 80c.

County warrants are firm at 93c buying. Selling at 95 to 98c.

Exchange is buying at ¼ to ½ off, and selling at par.

Uncurrent money continues firm at our quotations. In Bank of Tennessee notes we could learn of no transactions, and they are not at present quotable. The decision of the supreme court with reference to notes of this bank, will be found in another column. The noon dispatches from Nashville say that it fell in that city to 20c, in consequence of the decision of the court: Bank of Chattanooga, 15; Bank of West Tennessee, 50; Union Bank, 82; Planters' Bank, 82; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 90; City Bank of Nashville, 50; Merchants' Bank, 75; Ocoee, 20; Bank of Shelbyville, 80; Traders' Bank, par; Southern, 25.

BONDS.—State of Tennessee 6's, long loan, 92c; Memphis city bonds, with coupons for 1861, 70c; Interest coupons, 45c; Memphis and Charleston railroad bonds, 75c; Mobile and Ohio railroad bonds, 60c; Mississippi and Tennessee railroad bonds, 60c.

The friends of the tarriff bill despair of its becoming a law this congress. We are so near the end of the session, and there are so many conflicting and rival interests at work upon the tariff, that it is hardly possible to get the bill through. Should the high tariff men be able to pass it, however, it is to be hoped that the president will veto it. It is in reality a "bill of abominations," as it has been properly characterized. He could do no more popular or better thing. But it is not probable he will have the opportunity of using the veto; for the bill is not likely to pass. We congratulate our heavily taxed people on the prospect of this monstrous measure being defeated.

UNITED STATES TREASURY COIN AND CURRENCY.—The following is a statement showing the balance of coin and currency, and places where held, subject to draft of treasury of the United States, from the account as made up to February 8, 1867:

	Date of return.	Coin.	Currency.
Washington	Feb. 1	$ 2,852,780	$ 901,590
Boston	Feb. 1	7,988,610	1,176,811
New York	Feb. 1	75,419,593	15,399,373
Philadelphia	Feb 1	2,752,868	661,207
St. Louis	Feb. 1	554,478	—
San Francisco	Jan. 5	612,338	—
New Orleans	Jan. 19	290,956	129,746
Charleston	Jan. 26	8,317	137,652
Denver City	Jan. 19	7,051	—
Baltimore	Feb. 1	1,262,443	9,533
Buffalo	Feb. 1	66,735	15,208
Cincinnati	Feb. 1	525,176	872,802
Louisville	Feb. 1	67,183	148,706
Pittsburg	Feb. 1	19,921	86,718
Chicago	Feb. 1	—	206,830
St. Paul	Feb. 1	19,882	12,246
Santa Fe	Jan. 12	1,730	26,649
Omaha		10	8
Olympia	Nov. 30	775	—
Oregon City	Dec. 8	470	112,286
Mobile	Jan. 19	82,761	—
Little Rock	Jan. 19	—	12,280
Nat'nal Bank	Feb. 1	—	26,845,069
Assay office of the U. S., New York	—	3,452,513	—
Mint of the U. S., Philadelphia	—	741,654	—
Mint of the U. S., San Francisco	—	1,235,000	—
Mint of the U. S., Denver City	—	3,100	—
Total		$97,458,773	$46,726,919
Items in suspense		72,265	1,093,880
Balances proper		$97,386,508	$45,723,039

The *Bankers' Magazine* for February contains a tabular statement of the circulation and profits of each of the seventy banks of New York city, showing an aggregate surplus, undivided, of $15,225,786, on a capital of $84,362,200, or a little over 18 per cent. on the average. Seven banks show a surplus of over $1,000,000 each, or $11,400,000 together, or more than two-thirds of the whole. In two instances the surplus profits exceed the capital.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, February 27, 1867, 8 p.m.

General Business.

Many of the negroes who have infested our city since the war, and during a great part of it, are, we are glad to see, making contracts with planters, and are leaving town on every steamer, for the interior. We hope they may prove reliable and faithful hands, but fear they are demoralised, and will only labor honestly until their services are most needed, when they will return to their old haunts to eat the bread of idleness and vice. There is but little change to note in the markets. Produce arrives in great quantities, and finds very good sale. The demand would be better if the roads running into the interior could furnish the transportation required. Grain destined for points on the railroads has been lying on the levee since Friday last, and is being removed very slowly. A fair trade is doing in dry goods, boots, shoes, liquors and tobacco, while farming implements are in active demand.

COTTON—The market remains heavy and dull, with few sales to report. Prices are so low that holders are not disposed to offer their lists, and sales are confined to small and irregular lots. Low ordinary was sold, during the day, as low as 19c, and buyers offered but 27c for middling. A good style of this latter grade was offered at 28c, with no takers. Receipts for the day, 714 bales; shipments, 1123 bales:

Ordinary	20	@23
Good Ordinary	23	@25
Low Middling	25	@27
Middling	27	@28
Strict Middling	28	@30
Good Middling	—	@—

The New York *Chronicle* of the 23d says:

The receipts of cotton at all the ports this week show a still further decrease from the total in our last statement, amounting in all to 60,000 bales (against 71,727 bales last week, and 83,147 bales two weeks since), making the total receipts since September 1, 1866, 1,256,049 bales, against 1,285,045 bales for the same period in 1865-6. In the following may be seen the details of the week's receipts:

Received this week at—		Receipts.
New Orleans	bales	19,433
Mobile		6,581
Charleston		4,801
Savannah		6,743
Texas		7,256
Tennessee, Kentucky, etc		7,101
Florida		3,059
North Carolina		1,081
Virginia		3,975
Total receipts for week		60,030

The New York board of fire insurance companies at their meeting in New York, on the 19th inst., advanced their rates of interest very materially. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the rates on mercantile and storage risks (buildings and contents) be subjected to an advance regulated by the following standard, viz: "Risks now rated by standard surveys and classifications of hazards at 50 cents to be written at 60 cents; 55 at 70, 60 at 75, 65 at 80, 70 at 85, 75 at 95, 80 at 100, 85 at 105, 90 at 115, 95 at 120, 100 at 125, 105 at 130, with the proportionate rate for participation policies."

Resolved, That 15 cents be added to the rate on all buildings for the absence of iron shutters from any part of any building which the committee on surveys report as needing such protection, and such shutters shall be so made as to allow of their being opened from the outside, and to be affixed in a manner which shall meet the approval of the committee on surveys.

Watchmaker and Optician.
E. L. MICHOT, 357 1-2 Main Street,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, has for sale Watch Material, Clocks, and Spectacles of all kinds. feb16 3m

F. STITH,
Architect and Engineer,
Irving Block, 3d Floor, North Stairway.
feb15 1m

STEAMBOATS.

FOR VICKSBURG.

REGULAR MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG PACKET.

For Helena, Gaines Landing, Eunice, Lake Providence and Vicksburg.

ST. PATRICK.......................Berry master

This splendid passenger packet will leave as above on THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.

W. JAY JOHNSON, Agent, Star Wharfboat.
feb28 1t

REGULAR ST. LOUIS AND VICKSBURG PACKET.

For Helena, Friar's Point, Napoleon, Eunice, Gaine's Landing, Greenville, Lake Providence, and Vicksburg.

ALBERT PIERCE.......................Ashford master

This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10 a.m.

MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents, 270 Front street.
feb28 1t

REGULAR ST. LOUIS AND VICKSBURG PACKET.

For Helena, Friar's Point, Laconia, Napoleon and Vicksburg.

ALBERT PEARCE.......................Ashford master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10 a.m.

W. JAY JOHNSON, Agent, Star Wharfboat.
feb28 1t

FOR WHITE RIVER.

REGULAR MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET.

For Helena, Delta, Friar's Point, Sunflower, Laconia, Carson's, Concordia, Mouth White River, Indian Bay, St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Des Arc, West Point, Searcy, Augusta and Jacksonport.

DES ARC.......................Elliott master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave SATURDAY, March 2d, at 5 p.m.

LEVY & MILLER, Agents, 5½ Madison street.
feb28 3t

FOR EVANSVILLE.

REGULAR MEMPHIS AND EVANSVILLE PACKET.

For Osceola, Hale's Point, New Madrid, Hickman, Columbus, Cairo, Paducah and Evansville.

MARY SWAN.......................Sam. B. Archer master

This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., agents, Corner Main and Madison streets or City Wharf boat foot Monroe st.
feb28 1t

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

REGULAR ST. FRANCIS RIVER PACKET.

For St. Francis River and Tributaries, Horneweil, Deep Landing and all intermediate points.

NATOMA.......................Cummings master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave FRIDAY, March 1st, at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply on board.
feb28 2t

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

REGULAR MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS PACKET.

For Vicksburg and New Orleans.

J. D. PERRY.......................Baird master

This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.

JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents.
feb27 2t

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY.

For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff and Little Rock.

GUIDON.......................Whitaker master

This fast and commodious steamer will leave as above on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, Corner Main and Madison sts., or City Wharf boat, foot Monroe st.
feb27 3t

REGULAR MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER U. S. MAIL PACKET.

For Pine Bluff and Little Rock.

GUIDON.......................Whitaker master

This splendid passenger packet leaves on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 5 p.m.

JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Ag'ts, No. 12 Jefferson street.
feb27 3t

FOR CINCINNATI.

REGULAR CINCINNATI PACKET.

For Cairo, Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati.

KATE ROBINSON.......................—— master

This elegant passenger packet will leave FRIDAY, March 1st, at 5 p.m.

W. JAY JOHNSON, Agent, Star Wharf boat.
feb28 2t

DEAN LINE.

MEMPHIS AND CINCINNATI PACKET

For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.

MINNEOLA.......................W. B. Miller master

This elegant steamer will leave for the above on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.

JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., Agents, No. 12 Jefferson street.
feb26 3t

FOR CAIRO.

REGULAR MEMPHIS & CAIRO PACKET.

For Columbus and Cairo.

CUMBERLAND.......................Howard master

This fine passenger packet leaves for the above THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, Corner Main and Madison sts., and City Wharfboat foot Monroe st.
feb27-2t

REGULAR MEMPHIS & CAIRO PACKET.

For Osceola, Hale's Point, New Madrid, Hickman, the Bends, Columbus and Cairo.

LADY.......................S. Ward master, B. P. Ward clerk

Leaves Memphis for the above and intermediate points every MONDAY, at 5 p.m. feb24 1m

FOR PITTSBURG.

REGULAR PITTSBURG PACKET.

For Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

LEONIDAS.......................Greenlee master

This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on FRIDAY, March 1st, at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, Corner Main and Madison sts., or City Wharf boat, foot Monroe st.
feb28 2t

FOR ST. LOUIS.

REGULAR MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS PACKET.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

BELLE ST. LOUIS.......................Zeigler master

This splendid steamer will leave as above on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.

FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
DILL & PETERSON, Pass. Agent.

Or to E. B. BYINGTON, General Ticket Agent, No. 5 Jefferson street, where Tickets may be had to all points in the United States. feb27 2t

A. A. POOLEY. ED. M. BARNUM. F. D. BARNUM.

POOLEY, BARNUM & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry,
SILVERWARE, FANCY GOODS, ETC., ETC.,
NO. 265 MAIN STREET,
Cor. Court, MEMPHIS, TENN.
feb12 3m

M. W. CLARK,

PORTRAIT PAINTER, can be found at his Studio, No. 34 Jackson Block, until June, when he will leave for Chicago and Northern cities. Those wishing Portraits should call soon. feb24 3m

FRED. WEBBER
House and Steamboat Roofer!

WHOLESALE dealer in Roofing Gum and Pitch, Saturated Roofing Paper, Imported Felt. Manufacturer of a superior preparation for the preservation of Tin and Metal Roofs that has given satisfaction for Fourteen years.

OFFICE—Southeast corner First and Market streets, Louisville, Kentucky. feb19 3m

JOHN McCOY, Agent,
PILCHER & BARROW.
(Successors to Pilcher & Goodrich and M. Pilcher & Co.,)
COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 36 Factors' Row, Perdido street,
NEW ORLEANS.
☞ Business conducted by M. Pilcher.
may31tf

J. KELLOGG, Of Little Rock. LLOYD F. OVERTON, Late of Arkadelphia.

KELLOGG & OVERTON,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Little Rock, Ark. Consignments solicted.

REFERENCE: Thos. H. Allen, No. 266 Front street, Memphis. 26 1m

Southern Hospital Association.

WE invite attention to the BEAUTIFUL PRIZES to be distributed by Raffle at the BAZAAR, which will be held in this city in February next.

They consist of some of the most costly and beautiful pieces of SILVER which can be procured in New Orleans; of CLOCKS, BRONZES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, fine HORSES, and many other objects of taste and of substantial value, amounting in all to about

$50,000!

Tickets for this Lottery cost ONE DOLLAR EACH, and can be purchased at the principal jewelry and other stores on Canal street, and at the principal hotels and bookstores of the city.

Some of the prizes are now on exhibition in the windows appropriated to the purpose by Messrs. A. B. Griswold & Co., E. A. Tyler, C. H. Zimmerman, and Gaines & Relf, Canal street.

It is proposed that the Lottery will take place at the close of the Bazaar, which is to commence in February next.

It will be entirely under the preparation and direction of gentlemen of high standing.

J. B. HOOD, President.
DABNEY H. MAURY,
Sec'y of the Southern Hospital Association.

Papers disposed to favor the Bazaar will please copy this advertisement. dec30

JOSEPH WILLIS. FLETCHER SLOAN.

WILLIS & SLOAN
ARCHITECTS,

OFFICE—Room No. 9, over the DeSoto Savings Institute,

No. 20 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

WILL furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds and styles of buildings, and superintend their erection, and measure all kinds of mechanical work connected with buildings. feb13 1m

MISCELLANEOUS

OUR OWN
SOUTHERN
BITTERS
This most celebrated
WAS USED Throughout the Southern Armies
WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND CONQUERED HIM.
TONIC
STOMACHIC BITTERS
MAGIC EFFECT
Conquered

IN offering OUR BITTERS to the Southern Public, we have no hesitancy in asserting their superiority over any Northern production in our markets. In their devisement they are purely Southern—compounded with a special adaptitude to the various types of stomacic derangements prevalent in our climate.

It is a gentle stimulant to the system after undergoing a severe illness.
It is a cure for Dyspepsia.
It assists Digestion.
It cures Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
It is a preventive for Chills and Fevers.
It is an invaluable companion for persons traveling at all seasons of the year.
It is a HOME enterprise, and possesses true merit.

☞ Sold everywhere.

C. H. EBBERT & CO., Sole Proprietors, Memphis Tenn.
feb10 tf

OVERTON HOTEL,
LADIES ENTRANCE,
OFFICE, No. 4 FIRST FLOOR.
M. BERNHARDT,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST,
Of Berlin, Prussia.
IMPORTANT NEW INVENTION.
Australian Cristal.
SPECTACLES

The only perfect Lens in existence. Superior to any other in use—constructed in accordance with the science and philosophy of nature in the peculiar form of a

Concavo-Convex Elipsis

Admirably adapted to the Organ of Sight, and perfectly natural to the eye, affording altogether the best artificial help to the human Vision ever invented. Sold only by the Professor of Optics and Spectacle Manufacturer.

The Advantages

Of these Spectacles over all others are:

1st.—The only true Lens known being perfectly free from chromatic light, so well known to be the cause of injury to the vision, and which makes the change from Spectacles to Glasses of stronger power so often required, while in many instances both near and distant objects are seen with equal facility through the same Glasses.

2d.—Can be worn with perfect ease for any length of time at one sitting, giving astonishing clearness of vision, particularly by candle or other artificial light—comfort to the spectacle wearer hitherto unknown.

3d.—When the eyes ache or pain through the action of a bright light, such as is reflected from snow, sunny weather, white paper, and in reading, writing or sewing, or vivid colored bodies, these lenses, by softening the rays, effect a most agreeable sensation and give great relief.

4th.—In all nervous affections of the eye, causing dull and startling pains in the eyeball or temple, appearance of luminous and dark spots in the atmosphere, aching or feeling like sand in the eyes, the disturbed nerves are quieted and soothed.

5th.—Ground by peculiar machinery, got up at great cost, mathematically calculated expressly for the manufacture of this lens, so as to produce it with the true spherical accuracy, and its focus is at the exact centre, a point of vital importance, and which no other lens possesses.

6th.—These Spectacles are scientifically adjusted to every case of defective sight with unerring accuracy, whether arising from age, disease, strain, overwork or premature decay, by Dr. M. BERNHARDT, on a new, exact principle entirely his own, which has seldom failed to be correct.

7th.—Proof of superiority over the old kind of Spectacles: They are used exclusively at all the hospitals for diseases of the eye in Berlin, Prussia, and elsewhere.

Testimony of Recommendations
From Medical Gentlemen,

Professors of the highest Opthalmic talent in Memphis, Tenn., and in the Union:

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 14, 1867.

I do most willingly bear my testimony in favor of the superiority of the Australian Crystal Spectacles over all other kinds. They are constructed upon the best established and understood principles of Optics, and their adaptation to the human eye in its different conditions of vision is so perfect as to render sight easy without effort. In my opinion none others should be used, since the eyes, once used to these, do not seem to grow old, and by having a focus at any point of the surface, they appear to restore the eyes to their youthful [illegible]. I [illegible] more confidently recommend Dr. BERNHARDT to the public, from an acquaintance with many of those from whom he comes recommended to us.

A. K. TAYLOR, M. D.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 15, 1867.

I have found a great deal of pleasure in examining the exquisite fabrics of Dr. BERNHARDT, in the way of Eye-Glasses. The Crystal used by him is of wonderful purity, and the style of his Glasses so diversified as to suit every conceivable case of need. He has selected for me a pair of Glasses, which promise to give me great aid and comfort in my future reading. I am among the many persons who testify to his capacity as an Oculist and Optician and to the value of his services rendered to them, several prominent Clergymen and Statesmen with whom I am acquainted.

JOHN R. FRAYSER, M. D.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 16, 1867.

We have examined the Lenses of Dr. BERNHARDT, and consider them superior to any we have seen. They are admirably adapted not only to improve the imperfections of impaired sight, but to relieve the weariness of vision which constant study produces. Many of the Glasses are of new and ingenious contrivance. We cordially recommend the Doctor to all those who require scientific optical assistance.

JOHN PITMAN, M. D.
GEORGE R. GRANT, M. D.
F. R. HOPSON, M. D.
E. MILES WILLETT, M. D., 104 Adams street.
Rev. J. C. STEDMAN.
G. WHITE, Rector of Calvary Church.
Rev. J. D. WITHERSPOON.
Rev. Dr. S. H. FORD, Pastor Baptist Church.
C. A. DAVIS Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
M. D. LILLY, O. S. D.
Dr. R. W. CREIGHTON.
Dr. IRWIN, 401 Shelby street.

Testimonials similar to the above may be seen at Dr. BERNHARDT's office, from

R. D. ARNOLD, M. D., Savannah, Ga.
JOSEPH H. PLUNKETT, Pastor of St. Paul's, Portsmouth, Va.
Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South of Carolina.
Hon. JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina.
Hon. A. A. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
Hon. H. A. SWIFT, Ex-Governor of Minnesota.
Hon. ALEX. RAMSEY, Ex-Governor of Minnesota.
Hon. RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.
H. SEYMOUR, Governor of New York.
R. F. FENTON, Governor of New York.

And many other distinguished gentlemen.

Several years of public practice and study in the hospitals in Europe, adjusting spectacles to patients under every aspect of defective vision, as well as experience in an extensive, long established business in his optical stores, both here and in Europe, Dr. BERNHARDT considers it a sufficient guarantee of his ability to apply such glasses as are best calculated for the assistance or recovery of imperfect sight.

Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
OVERTON HOTEL.
Room No. 4.

N. B.—Owing to engagements elsewhere, Dr. BERNHARDT will be able to remain here but a short time only. feb20 tf

M. J. ROSSEL,
Grocer, Cotton Factor
—AND—
No. 317 Main Street,
(Cor. of Gayoso),
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

J. C. CULBERTSON, of DeSoto county, is permanently located with me, and all orders or business intrusted to the house will be promptly attended to. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies always on hand on liberal terms. ☞ Special attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce. Also, receiving and forwarding. se4

MRS. RODNER,
No. 286 Second Street,
Near the corner of Madison and Second streets,
One Square From Her Old Stand,
HAS ON HAND
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
HUMAN HAIR GOODS,
Also, a large stock of
Toys, Notions, Etc.
All of which she offers for sale at the
Lowest Prices!
Please give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec2 1m

Pinkeyes! Pinkeyes!

JUST received and for sale: 1000 bbls. PINKEYE POTATOES. BENDER & McMAKIN, No. 305 Main street. feb23 3w

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

The following touching lines will find their way to the hearts of all who have lost a "darling" in the late war. The beautiful vein in which the story is told is the very soul of poesy. The gifted authoress placed the tribute in a neat frame, around which she weaved a wreath of evergreens, and attached it to the head board of the "unknown" hero. Beautiful and touching tribute! Mother, wife, sister and sweatheart will ever cherish the sentiments in the dearest spot of memory:

"UNKNOWN."

Written upon visiting the Graves of the Confederate Dead, in the Cemetery, Augusta, Ga.

BY CARRIE BELL SINCLAIR.

I stood beside a little mound,
Marked by an humble stone,
And read the soldier's epitaph,
In the one word—"Unknown!"
Not e'en a name to tell of him
Who slept so sweetly there,—
No name o'er which loved one could bend
To drop affection's tear.

The only one who sleeps "Unknown,"
Among the many brave;
"*Somebody's darling,*" though, I know,
Sleeps in that soldier grave!
Perchance to some poor mother's heart
He was the only joy!—
Perhaps that mother waited long
To welcome home her boy!

Perhaps a gentle sister, too,
Prayed for him night and day,
And watched with anxious heart to greet
The loved one from the fray;
Or it may be some maid, whose love,
To him was yet more dear,
Is weeping now with grief for him
Who sleeps so sweetly here!

Upon each little white slab here
Is traced some soldier's name,
And proudly do we love to tell
Their glorious deeds to Fame!
But, ah! 'tis sad, indeed, to stand
Beside this humble stone,
And read *no name*—and know that one
Is sleeping all "*Unknown!*"

To know that there are loving hearts
Who'd give their all to-day
To stand beside this grave, where sleeps
Their soldier boy in grey!
But 'tis enough to know that he
For our dear country died—
And stranger hands can twine fair flowers
Above this spot in pride.

Ah! here are many soldier graves—
He does not sleep alone!
And though *no name* of him is traced
Upon this simple stone—
There is a spotless scroll above!
And on that snowy page
Hath angel hands for thee, "*Unknown*,"
Recorded name and age!

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 2, 1867.

MONA.

Day and night, and night and day,
I pray, and cannot choose but pray,
With lowly bended brows;
God, led the glory come to pass
Of Easter-daisies in the grass,
And green leaves on the boughs!

All sick and pale my Mona lies,
All pale and sick, with longing eyes—
A flower that dies for rain;
And day and night my heart's wild beats
Cry for a thousand sweetest sweets
To charm away her pain.

O waters, bound with curdling rime!
Come dancing on before your time,
Through mists of silver spray;
And, picking out your tenderest trills,
Come yellow bills, come mellow bills,
And sing your lives away!

O little golden-bodied bees,
Hum tunes her heavy heart to ease!
Ah butterflies, so fair,
Upon your wings of red and brown
Balance before her up and down,
And brighten all the air!

All buds with unfulfilling hours
Have birth at once in perfect flowers,
I charge you in love's name;
For when the unsanctioned is allied
So nearly to the sanctified,
Not Heaven itself can blame!

Then shall the lily leave the shade,
And tend her like a waiting-maid,
Making her pillow sweet;
The rose shall to her window climb,
And tell her that the low-leaved thyme
Is waiting for her feet.

O drowsy-lidded violets!
Constellate flower that never sets!
And blush-bells, low and small,
And pinks, and pansies, plain and pied,
And sovereign marigolds beside—
My Mona needs you all!

O star-flower, pushing from your breast
The dead leaves shine out with the rest!
And from the garden beds,
Ye daffodilies, made of light,
To please her with a pretty sight,
Toss high your lovely heads!

Low lying in her pallid pain,
A flower that thirsts and dies for rain,
I see her night and day;
And every heart beat is a cry,
And every breath I breathe a sigh,
O for the May! the May!

WHAT MAY BE DONE TO AID IN RESTORING CONFIDENCE.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The cry comes up to the representatives of the people from all the leading commercial and financial centers, for something to be done to restore confidence and rescue business interests from the "slough of despond." It is as vain to deny this as it would be to pluck out from the excited thoughts of men in our great marts that trade is at a dead stand, and that it has been so for a long month even at the great commercial center of the continent. The merchants of New York, who rival in wealth, and probably excel in daring venture, the famed merchant princes of London, have, through eminent men in their line, repaired to Washington and represented that the utter prostration, yea, stagnation, of business, by reason of the calamitous political condition of the country, imperiously demands an accommodation or compromise of some sort, which shall be in the nature of a covenant, with that bow of promise, that sign in the clouds, which shall thrill the nerves of the people with joyousness, and send the life-blood of prosperity bounding through every artery of production, trade and commerce. Capital is to business what a vast inland lake is to a river flowing from it, which sets all the wheels of commercial life in active motion. It is now still, yea, almost stagnant. If the representatives of monetary interests are so appalled by the exceeding doubt and uncertainty, precipitated by political affairs, as to hesitate to adventure their own means, what of caution may be anticipated of that class, in the respect that they are usually, to a vast extent, the guardians of the monetary interests of others—those who do not trust themselves with the management of their own funds? Capital being stagnant, who can sell stocks or merchandise? Who will buy them? Who can buy them? Who can be trusted? Who will manufacture? Who embark ventures across the seas? What may be relied on? If peaceful counsels could prevail; if the apprehensions of the south could be quieted, and confidence be restored to capitalists and business men in the north, the south might go on earnestly to furnish its old contribution of 4,000,000 bales of cotton, and vast quantities of tobacco, sugar, and rice, to the fountain of the aggregate production of all the sections of the country. This would supply the spindles of the manufactories north, and give work and cheap clothing to the sons and daughters of toil throughout the land. The south being devoted to that sort of production best suited to it, would have demand for the meats, grains, and flour of the northwest. It would restore our half destroyed commercial prosperity upon the high seas. Such general prosperity would infallibly lead to a community of laws and interest between jarring sections, and between men of the same society, of whatever race, name, or condition.

But something must absolutely be done to effect this, to cause capital to move, to set business in motion—in fine, to cause that grand stir in the marts of trade and commerce that shall be felt in its life-giving impulses at the very extreme of the nation.

In view of the fact that members of congress, to use the words of Mr. Stevens, have each a plan of reconstruction of his own, have each diverging ideas of duty, have each a stake in the common prosperity, and have each an intense desire to see business restored from its drooping condition, and made active, joyous and prosperous, why may not all agree in the adoption of a step that will at once thrill the country by the confidence it will inspire of the good day coming of a perfect union? Congress admitted, during the rebellion, loyal senators from Virginia. Why should it not do so now? Congressional districts exist under law of congress. These districts being creations under the direction of congress, and being not at all amenable to state control, why should not men who have been elected from such districts, who are loyal, be admitted to their seats in the house? Can any man out of the excited circles of politicians give a good reason why a man from such a district, who can take the test oath, shall not be admitted?

If these propositions could be brought before congress when its strifes in each branch and between the two branches shall have ended, and when members turn in the anxiousness of their thoughts from the proscriptive course dictated by leaders, cliques, factions and mere partisans, why may not success be predicated for that still small voice of patriotic counsel which gives answer to the longings—yea, yearnings—of the country for a step, however small, that looks to permanent restoration of the south to the union?

MR. COWAN very forcibly exposed yesterday the emptiness of the charge against the president of refusing to execute the laws passed for the protection of the freedmen. No radical could impugn the loyalty of Secretary Stanton, yet in response to the inquiry of the senate, he has reported but three cases of outrage, and declared that none others had come to the knowledge of the war department, nor, so far as he knew, of the president. He very pertinently inquired of senators why they had not gone to the secretary, whose duty it was to provide for the redress of the outrages complained of, and whose willingness was well known, instead of pouring them into the public ear. Respect for the fair fame of their country should have induced them to attempt to secure their redress, before proclaiming them as a means of maligning the chief magistrate. Why were the alleged facts withheld from the secretary if not to inflame hate and excite that fierce party spirit which, if much more exasperated, would not be willing to entrust either party in the peaceable possession of power, and so drench the land in blood?—*Nat. In.*

GEORGIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Politics in the Empire State—Despondency of her People—Organization of "Loyal Leagues" throughout the State—Her Governor, etc., etc.—Destitution in the State—Generosity of Kentucky—The Crops—Freedmen—Stagnation of Business, etc.

Special to the Memphis Daily Appeal.]

MARIETTA, GA., February 23, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Finding myself away from Memphis for a few days, and in the midst of old scenes and faces, in the empire state of the south, I have thought it would not be without interest to you to give you a few "dottings" from this point. At all events it will be evidence of my own interest in you.

The politics of Georgia are naturally looked to with interest, as Georgia has been long regarded as the empire state of the south. And though in days of yore I have thought the title was eminently bad as characteristic as much of the prostitution of her politicians, like those of the empire state of the north, as of the true elements of empire, yet I must confess I have been gratified at her course in the late attempt by the radicals to degrade the south. She has stood square on her rights as a state. One of the original thirteen, she has not forgotten her ancient prerogative of sovereignty so successfully asserted under Troup, and while conceding all that in honor she could to the demands of the unleashed hounds of unbridled power at Washington, she has refused with becoming dignity to compromise her honor, and consent to her own degradation. From what I can see she will adhere to this course, willing to accept an enforced despotism rather than subscribe to her own dishonor.

A feeling of despondency at the political situation is apparent—but still the intelligence of her citizens is such that they can read by the light of history the not distant downfall of a party so radical and extreme as now rule the hour, led by such Jacobins as Stevens and Sumner and Butler and Ashley, *et id omne genus*, and therefore they feel they can bide the result.

But power and spoils always have their influence on the mass, and *will* carry away the weak and the unprincipled, that large class of society, which, unable to understand, or unwilling to abide, by principle, when it conflicts with profit, is always ready to plunge into any and every scheme that, according to the Yankee phrase, "*will pay.*" Hence I am not surprised to learn that in nearly all the state there are organized "loyal leagues"—secret oath-bound societies for radical ends, and in radical interests, and which are said to be composed of black and white indiscriminately. They are, doubtless, intended as a support to congress in its revolutionary crusade against the president and the supreme court, should their measures, brought to head, provoke hostility open and actual. But whether this occur or not—whether it prove, like the know-nothing societies, the incubus which will kill the party which has invoked their aid, or live to reap the reward for their perfidy to the true interests of the country and of constitutional liberty, I would not envy the southern man who identifies himself with their black and white meetings. It must prove to such a backgammon board of unpleasant and painful reflections in the future, if not of positive material loss. So far as I can learn, their operations are confined to the negroes and such weak or corrupt citizens as know not how to avoid evil, or are willing to accept it for a consideration. The head centers of these organizations are of course radicals of the purest stripe, and *they* know what they are doing, however ignorant the deluded dupes of their designing cunning may be—and for them the more ignorant these are the better, hence their favorite prey is the poor negro. God help the poor African! How much reason has he to exclaim, in earnest prayer, God deliver me from my friends!

I believe the people of the state are well pleased with their governor, who has always been accounted a pure man, too pure for their acceptance once, but since their sad experience of the last six years acceptable as water to a thirsty soil. He has shown, too, by his administration of that great interest the state road, through his efficient Superintendent Maj. C. Wallace, that it can *pay*, even under the present disadvantages, as well as when fully equipped and stocked, which others had sought to do but sit down at the two ends and receive the income.

I do not know who is likely to be the next governor—except that some presumptious renegade and radical by the name of Ashburn has announced himself as a candidate, with the offer of a bet on his success—but think the people cannot do better than to keep Gov. Jenkins for at least another term.

The accounts which reach you of the fearful amount of destitution in this state are by no means exaggerated. The number of persons who are dependent upon charity for their daily bread is placed at 50,000, and I am satisfied from personal observation that estimate is not too large. To provide for this large number the state authorities and the beneficence of her more lucky citizens are doing their utmost; but all that they can do, in her impoverished condition, cannot prevent a great amount of suffering and almost starvation in many families. The state of Kentucky and city of New York, have been, and are still, most liberal in their donations of money and food. Portions of Tennessee, also, are doing much to give the desired assistance. One of Kentucky's noblest women, Mrs. Hughes, has been for months past, in Atlanta, receiving the supplies from that state, and distributing them with her own hands, thereby avoiding the commissions and general waste and misappropriation which is so often the case when such matters are left to those who are looking only to their individual benefit. So far, no instances of actual starvation have transpired, but it will require a great deal more to be done, as no relief can be looked for until the next crop is made. From the unusual quantity of snow which has fallen this winter, a good wheat crop is anticipated, though it is not forward enough at this time to admit of any calculation. The last crop proved such a signal failure, that this season there is a much smaller area planted than last. Many farmers were so disheartened from the result of last year's labor, that they failed to sow any, and now that the weather promises such a favorable result, they are equally disheartened at not having placed more confidence in the interposition of an All-wise Providence. The preparations for planting cotton and the other cereals are general and active throughout the whole state. Strange to say, I have heard no complaint of the want of laborers, though my observation does not extend far enough to allow me to say there is not. It would seem probable that there is, for in every city and town, and at every cross-road, agents are to be seen gathering up freedmen to cultivate the more productive cotton lands west.

It is not remarkable, after giving you such a statement of the political feeling and the amount of destitution in the state, for me to say there is a general stagnation in business of all kinds. Without money and without the articles of commerce, goods must lie on the shelves of merchants unsold. Failures in commercial circles cannot but be the legitimate result of such a state, and although they are daily looked for, none have, so far, occurred of any importance.

J. B. L.

A City in Prospect.

A correspondent writing about the proposed railroad between St. Paul, Minnesota, and the head of Lake Superior, says: "That a mighty city will soon be built on the waters of the west end of Lake Superior must be apparent to all intelligent men. Minnesota is to feed New England with breadstuffs before long, and to furnish it with wool for her woolen mills, and it is desirable that New England men should take the lead in that flourishing state and lay the foundations of the great interior city of the lakes. The climate of the country bordering on the west end of Lake Superior is much better than the interior—winters being warmer at the mouth of St. Louis river than in St. Paul, and shorter, owing to the fact that the lakes do not freeze over. The best part of the state is on the Red river of the north, which is just now being settled. A few years will see all this magnificent region filled up, and then Dakota will attract immigration.

Butler Eating Oysters.

A few days since a gentleman went into an oyster saloon in Boston, and upon calling for a saddle-rock stew observed a man near him eating a very warm stew with his fingers. "Don't you furnish your customers with spoons?" said the astonished stranger to the proprietor. "Oh, yes," said he, "but that is Gen. Butler at that table.—[*LaCrosse Democrat.*

Liberty in Tennessee.

The following comes to us from good authority, and is a pungent satire on American republicanism as administered by the revolutionists: A firm in Nashville, one of the largest and most respectable mercantile houses in the west, paying annually many thousand dollars of taxes, and, doubtless, well known to most of the Market street merchants, has, including clerks, six persons employed in the concern besides the porter, who is a negro. The latter is now the only one of the whole concern who is allowed a vote under the present Brownlow constitution.

The point of the joke is, that the negro was the bitterest rebel of all, and was an officer's servant in the late rebel army, and when fighting by his master's side, he was the third man over the ramparts of Fort Pillow, where he fell like an avenging thunderbolt upon the negroes, who so gallantly surrendered that stronghold.—*Philadelphia Age, Feb. 18.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DeL. LEOPOLD,
Formerly of New Orleans, La., has located an
EYE
—AND—
EAR
DISPENSARY,
Opp. Overton Hotel, Main st., Memphis, Tenn.

Where he can be consulted upon all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Cancer, and all Chronic Complaints.

CATARACT Operated for, Artificial Pupils Formed, Crossed or Squinted Eyes Straightened in a moment's time, and all Surgery upon the Eye, Ear or Cancer performed in a scientific manner.

Persons suffering with diseases of a certain order, will bear in mind that at the Dispensary they can receive a thorough and permanent cure, and avoid being unnecessarily drugged.

Patients are not received under treatment without examination. Incurable cases will not be received under treatment with a promise of cure, as no charges are made unless a cure is effected.

Drugs and Medicines are constantly kept at the Dispensary for the use of patients only.

Dr. DeL. LEOPOLD in personal attendance. Dispensary open from 8 a.m. until 10 at night.

Hundreds that are now Blind and Deaf will be restored to sight and hearing if they secure treatment at the Dispensary.

To the Doctor's former patients in Tennessee and surrounding States, will recommend persons, as in former times, that are suffering with Blindness and Deafness to call on the Doctor for examination and treatment, in his New Dispensary, opposite Overton Hotel, Main street, Memphis, Tenn. feb24-21 1y

F. GLASSICK & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Guns and Pistols,
GUN IMPLEMENTS, MATERIALS
and Ammunition, Assorted Fishing Tackle and Limmirick Hooks.
Orders by mail promptly and faithfully filled. All repairing fully warranted.
No. 250 MAIN STREET,
Under Odd-Fellows' Hall,
dec6 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

HENRY N. HART. B. NEWTON HART.
H. N. & B. N. HART,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 42 Madison street, DeSoto Block, Memphis, Tenn.
feb22 3m

Finnie & Buckham,
GROCERS,
300 Main Street,
Between Madison and Union

WE are now receiving a complete stock of GROCERIES in our line,
Staple and Fancy
NECESSARIES AND LUXURIES,
Purchased in the East, which we wish to sell at fair prices.
feb24 3m FINNIE & BUCKHAM.

P. TRAVERSO,
Merchant Tailor and Scourer.
CLEANS and Repairs all kinds of Clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen in best style. First-class Cutting. Clothing Made on short notice. No. 365 Shelby st., Memphis. feb6 3m

Wood! Wood!
I AM now prepared to offer to the citizens of Memphis the very best of
Seasoned Wood,
from the yard on the corner of Union and Second streets,
At the Lowest Market Price!
Per Cord in any part of the City, - - - - - $8 00
Per Cart Load, Sawed and Split for Stove, - - 1 50
feb12 2w J. M. WOODWARD, Ag't.

R. C. CRAIG & CO.'S
SEED STORE,
379 Main Street, Jackson Block,
jan24 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. D. J. O'REILLY,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.)
HAVING determined to locate permanently in this city, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office over Jehle's store, west side of Main street, No. 27½, between Madison and Court sts. feb2 3m

J. J. REILLY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
NO. 220 FRONT STREET,
Second Door South of Adams,
jan26 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

Grass Seed!
IN store and to arrive, wholesale and retail, at CRAIG'S SEED STORE,
jan24 3m 379 Main street, Memphis.

Beautiful Suburban Residence
At Private Sale.

The Howard Place,
ON McLemore avenue, near the State Female College, containing about six acres of ground, and in fine order, consisting about six acres of ground; a fine Dwelling House with every convenience and advantage for a Suburban Residence, is offered for sale with immediate possession.
Parties desirous to buy will be shown the property by application to
feb19 1aw3w ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. E. STAHL,
Attorney at Law,
No. 270 Second Street,
Opp. Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.
feb13 3m

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.
DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss., Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec15 1y

COMMERCIAL LINE
New Albany & Indianapolis R. R.,
Columbus & Indianapolis Central R. R.,
Atlantic & Great Western Railway.
THIS new and already popular route will transport Cotton to
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore,
AND
All Interior Manufacturing Towns.
Time quicker and rates as low as by any other route.
Through Bills of Lading given by
ja18 tf LEVY & MILLER, Agents, No. 5½ Madison street.

CONSIGNMENT
To be Closed Out Immediately!
50 hhds. La. Sugar;
200 bags Coffee;
25,000 lbs. Bulk Pork.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
feb21 2w GUY, ALDEN, McCRAE & CO.

EMMONS & SON,
Packers, Forwarders and General Jobbers of
NEWSPAPERS
Cheap Publications,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.
No. 10 Jefferson Street.
Everything required by the Trade supplied at Lowest Rates. feb23 1m

FURNITURE AND BEDDING
—AT—
G. F. JUNKERMANN'S,
34 Main Street, (Near M. & O. R. R. Depot).
BEING connected with several wholesale establishments in the North I am enabled to sell Furniture at little above Cincinnati rates. Mattresses of all kinds made to order. Levee Mattresses constantly on hand.
Furniture repaired. Upholstering and Rexovating done with neatness and dispatch.
feb19 1m

J. GALLAGHER. T. H. RYAN.
GALLAGHER & RYAN,
Attorneys at Law
357 Second Street,
feb17 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

Attachment Notice.
Before John C. Creighton, J. P.
J. J. Mhoon vs. N. B. Cain.
THE defendant in the above entitled cause will take notice that an attachment has been sued out against him upon the grounds that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and the case set for hearing at my office in the city of Memphis, on the 28th day of February, 1867, when and where he can appear and defend said suit or the same will be proceeded with ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four weeks in the Memphis Daily Appeal.
JOHN C. CREIGHTON, J. P.
Memphis, January 28, 1867. jan30 1aw4w

MISCELLANEOUS

C. G. ARMISTEAD. G. R. PHELAN.
ARMISTEAD & PHELAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 15 West Court, (between Main and Front streets), Memphis, Tennessee. feb23 3m

FORD, DIXON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLERY
—AND—
Saddlery Hardware,
418 Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, : : : MO.
J. O. FORD & CO., Memphis, Tenn. | SAYRE, PLUMB & CO., New Orleans, La.
feb10 3m

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE.
JAMES M. McKINNEY, Of McKinney & Co. | E. A. BRYSON, Of Worsham House. | S. J. CAMP, Of Camp & Co.
M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH,
Shades and Curtain Goods,
No. 228 Main Street, McKinney's Old Stand,
Memphis, Tenn.
nov25 tf

J. W. SMITH. G. C. GRAVES.
SMITH & GRAVES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 350 Second street, Opposite Greenlaw Block, Memphis, Tenn. Prompt attention given to collection of claims in West Tennessee. feb17 6m

JOHN BULLOCK. VAN A. W. ANDERSON.
BULLOCK & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 310 Second street, Opposite Greenlaw Opera House, Memphis, Tenn. feb17 3m

ANDREW RENKERT,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGIST,
NO. 120 MAIN STREET,
(Corner of Market),
Has just received a complete stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines,
PAINTS, OILS,
—AND—
Complete Assortment of Perfumery
Also, LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.
THE attention of Painters is directed to my large stock of White Lead, Linseed Oil, Benzine, Paints ground in Oil, Window Glass, etc., which I will sell low for cash.
feb6 3m A. RENKERT, Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN W. C. WATSON. KINLOCH FALCONER.
WATSON & FALCONER,
Attorneys at Law,
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.
feb6 1m

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
HAS Removed his Office to
225 Main Street,
Two doors South of the Worsham House.
A. E. KENNEDAY, : : : Assistant.
feb9 3m

LEGAL.

Trustee's Sale
ON
Tuesday, March 5, 1867.

IN pursuance of a certain deed of trust made and entered into by and between the Memphis Building and Loan Association, Andrew J. Montgomery, A. Wright, Hezekiah Cobb, Coleman Boyd, Randy M. Trice, and Luke W. Finlay, trustee, duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 57, part 2, pages 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, for the purposes in said deed mentioned, I will, on

Tuesday, March 5th, A. D., 1867,

in front of the Courthouse, Greenlaw block, Memphis, Tennessee, sell at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, to-wit: All the property conveyed to the undersigned in said deed, and especially to-wit: a certain tract of land, in said county and State, 14th Civil District of said county, south of and near to the city of Memphis, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake point on the east side of College street, two chains south of the point where Walker street and said street intersect, as laid down on the map of the City of Memphis and its environs, by E. W. Rucker, thence east and parallel with Walker street, along the south line of a lot of one and a half acres, sold by A. J. Montgomery to the Rev. Mr. Drane, seven chains and fifty links to a stake, the southeast corner of said Drane's lot, thence north two chains to a stake in the south line of Walker street, thence east with the south line of Walker street, two chains and twenty-five links to a stake on the east line and northeast corner of the original twenty acre tract of land sold to the said A. J. Montgomery by Solomon Rozell, by deed of February 5, 1857, recorded in the Register's office of said county and State, thence south with east line of said twenty acre tract, four [illegible] and ninety-seven links to a stake, thence west, one chain and seventy-five links to a stake, thence south eight links to a stake, C. [illegible] Devlin's northeast corner, thence west with the north line of said Devlin, eight chains to a stake on the east line of College street, thence north with the east line of said College street, two chains and ninety-four links to the beginning, containing 3 35-100 acres, as surveyed; and also one lot of ground in the town of Pontotoc, county of Pontotoc, State of Mississippi, containing about three (3) acres of ground, being all the real estate of said Montgomery, in said town, for a more particular description of which, 3 35-100 and 3 acre lots, reference is made to said deed of trust. Title believed to be good. Right of redemption waived. Convey only as trustee. Sale at 10 o'clock a.m.

feb3 tds LUKE W. FINLAY, Trustee.

Insolvent Notice.

Chancery Court of Memphis, Nov. Term, 1866. 1357—N. R. D.—James A. Harwood, Administrator of William E. Eddins, deceased, vs. Virginia Eddins, Thomas B. Eddins, et al., the widow, heirs at law, distributees and creditors of said Wm. E. Eddins, deceased.

IN this cause it is ordered by the Court that the County Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, be enjoined from taking any further steps in the administration of the estate of said Eddins; that said administration be transferred to this Court, and the estate administered as insolvent: that all creditors, or those claiming to be creditors, whether by note, account, decree or judgment, both resident and non-resident, be restrained from prosecuting their claims otherwise than under this proceeding. It is further ordered, that all creditors do prove and file their claims with the Clerk and Master of this Court, and make themselves parties to this suit, on or before the second Monday in May, 1867, and that a copy of this order be published for six weeks in the Daily Memphis Appeal and Avalanche, and in the newspaper published at Pulaski, Tennessee.

AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
December 2, 1866. dec2 d6w

Attachment Notice.

Louis Gronauer vs. Anderson Hunt. Attachment suit before S. A. Moore, J. P.
Louis Gronauer vs. John Hunt. Attachment Suit before S. A. Moore, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3455 of the code of Tennessee, and attachments having issued against the estate of the above named defendants for the sum of $164 92-100 against John Hunt and 220 18-100 against Anderson Hunt due by account, and have been returned "levied, etc.," it is therefore ordered that said defendant enter his appearance on or before the 27th day of February, 1867, to plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's complaint or the same will be taken for confessed and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

S. A. MOORE, J. P.
jan23 1aw4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn. N. R. D.—1642.—C. L. Brooks and wife, J. R. Potts and wife, and others, heirs at law of Benj. Williamson, deceased, vs. W. B. Williamson and others.

IN this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendants, Henry Griffin, Cynthia Griffin, Mary F. Griffin and Joseph Griffin, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered, That they do enter their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, on or before the first Monday in April, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them, and set for hearing exparte; it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A true copy—attest: A. ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
February 14, 1867.
Hallum & Mulligan, solicitors for complainants. feb15 1aw4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn. No. 79 N. R. D.—560 H. O.—Cayoso Savings Institution vs. Arthur Connell et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Arthur Connell, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that he make his appearance herein at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in April, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest: AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
B. M. Estes, sol. for complainant.
February 20, 1867. feb21 1aw4w

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis.
Lindauer, Arnold & Co., plaintiffs, vs. N. E. & A. F. Mason, defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for Attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and Attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "Levied, &c.," on the property of the defendants, N. E. & A. F. Mason: It is therefore ordered that said defendants appear at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in June next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
By MASON HYDE, D. C.
A Copy.
D. Nolton, attorney for plaintiffs.
February 20, 1867. feb21 1aw4w

COTTON---COMMISSION.

B. F. COLEMAN. V. W. WILLIAMS.
COLEMAN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. M. COLEMAN & CO.,)
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 226 FRONT STREET,
Between Adams and Jefferson,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
ARE prepared to make advances on all Cotton consigned to us. Orders promptly filled. feb14 1m

N. CORONNA,
Commission Merchant
AND
COTTON FACTOR
Nos. 156 & 156½ Exchange Building,
Front Street,
feb6 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

WM. H. ANDREWS,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
No. 284 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
I AM, as heretofore, prepared to offer inducements to Close Cash Buyers equal to any house in the city, my terms being exclusively cash or city acceptance. Call and examine my stock and prices—you will not go away dissatisfied.
feb10 1m WM. H. ANDREWS, 284 Front street.

THOS. FENNER. D. W. BOWMAN. HENRY BENNETT.
Fenner, Bennett & Bowman,
Office in the R. E. Lee Block,
NO. 15 UNION STREET,
WILL make advances on COTTON consigned to their house in New York, and forward orders for the purchase of Bagging, Merchandise and Machinery.
Memphis, Nov. 2, 1866. nov2

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,
WHOLESALE
Grocers, Cotton Factors
And dealers in
Groceries, Liquors, Cigars and
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton.
jan1 3m

MISCELLANEOUS

BERNARD & McCLURE

Nos. 298 and 300 Second Street,
Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.
PUBLISHERS OF
SHEET MUSIC,
AND DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs, Melodeons,
Musical Merchandise of Every Description,
And STRINGS of all kinds.
OLD PIANOS taken in exchange as part pay for new ones.
TUNING AND REPAIRING promptly attended to.
NEW MUSIC received daily. feb10 3m

NEW CROP.
LANDRETH'S
GARDEN AND GRASS SEED,
Just Received and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
WARD & LeGUERE,
DRUGGISTS AND SEED DEALERS
CORNER MAIN AND ADAMS STREETS,
Opposite Worsham House,
Memphis, : : : : : Tennessee.
feb6 3m

J. C. HOLST & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
At the Old Stand,
NO. 320 MAIN STREET
feb6 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STATIONERY,
No. 197 Main Street,
Memphis, Tenn.
WE have, connected with our house, a first-class
STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
And are prepared at all times to do COMMERCIAL, LAW, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD PRINTING, in the neatest, cheapest and best style of the art.
Call and examine our goods, styles and prices.
feb6 3m

GEORGE T. PITTMAN, Memphis. | W. H. PITTMAN, New Orleans, La.
MINTER PARKER, PITTMAN & BROTHER, No. 110 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.
PITTMAN BROTHERS & CO., No. 18 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.
PITTMAN, PARKER & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 15 UNION STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF BAGGING AND ROPE.
A large stock constantly on hand.
dec29 2m

CAUTION!

Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.,
BEING the exclusive agents and importers of all the KID GLOVES made by ALEXANDRE of Paris, respectfully caution buyers against imitations stamped inside "ALEXANDER," also "ALEXANDRE CELEBRE," which are now in the market and sold as the genuine glove.
All genuine Alexandre Gloves are stamped | ALEXANDRE, A. T. S. & CIE.
NEW YORK, January 14, 1867.

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!
Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!
Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!
—AT—
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
jan20 1m

Lime! Lime!
JUST landed—
100 bbls. LIME, which we propose to sell low.
JOINER & KIRKLEY,
feb20 1w No. 34 Monroe street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAR BRAND!
WHITTAKER'S
CELEBRATED
W
SUGAR-CURED HAMS
Each Ham has our trade mark branded in on the skin side.
Sugar-Cured Hams;
" Breakfast Bacon;
Bacon—Clear sides, Rib sides and Shoulders;
Pork—Clear, Mess and Prime Mess;
Lard—Choice Kettle, in tierces, half bbls. kegs and tins.
These we guarantee, being our own manufacture.
FRANCIS WHITTAKER & SONS,
feb19 1w St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
DRY-GOODS!
Damaged by the Late Fire,
—AT—
J. ALEXANDER & CO.'S,
Corner Main and Union Streets,
Commencing on
Monday, February 11, 1867,
And Continuing Until the Whole Stock is Disposed of.
feb9 1m J. ALEXANDER & CO., Corner Main and Union streets.

HARDWARE.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,
368 : Main Street : 368
Memphis, - - - - Tenn.
—DEALERS IN—
MACHINERY
—AND—
Heavy Hardware.
Exclusive Agents for
Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.
Isaac Straub & Co.'s Celebrated "Queen of the South" Corn Mill.
Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills and Engines.
feb12 tf

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
—OF—
W. WYATT,
No. 5 Howard Row.
PLOWS, of all kinds; WAGONS, of all kinds and sizes; STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, all sizes. Also, Circular Saws, Drag Saws, Wheelbarrows, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers and Washing Machines and Wringers. feb9 3m

MEMPHIS IRON
Manufacturing Company.
WE are MANUFACTURING in this city the *BEST QUALITY OF IRON,* of various sizes.
Persons disposed to patronize HOME INTERESTS will please call upon
Orgill Bros. & Co., OR Conway, Jones & Tate, } Agents.
M. J. WICKS, President.
February 7, 1867. feb8 1m

WM. ORGILL. EDMUND ORGILL. G. L. DENISON. A. S. McNEAR.
ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Guns,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc.
SOLE AGENTS in Memphis for the Peoria, Moline, Jewett or Cary, Premium and Brinley Steel Plows.
Mitchell's Patent Block Cotton Scrapers, Cotton Planters.
Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
Nos. 310 and 312 Front Street,
jan9 2m MEMPHIS, TENN.

HARDWARE.
CHOATE & CO.,
No. 232 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Stoves, Plows, Wagons, Iron, Steel, Glass, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Material, Woodwork for Wagons, And everything usually kept in a Hardware House. jan5 3m

W. P. PAUL, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Mem. | G. D. CROCKETT, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Nash.
PAUL & CROCKETT,
Agents for Hillman, Bro. & Sons Celebrated
TENNESSEE CHARCOAL IRON,
The only stock kept in the city,
No. 252 Front Street, - Memphis, Tenn.
A full supply constantly on hand.
feb3 tf

INSURANCE AGENCIES

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

JANUARY 1, 1867.
ASSETS,
[AT MARKET VALUE.]

Cash on hand, in Bank and with Agents	$481,289 20
United States Stocks	723,127 75
Real Estate, unencumbered	189,348 63
State Stocks	510,194 00
New York Bank Stocks	778,639 00
Hartford Bank Stocks	290,845 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	141,550 00
Railroad Stocks, etc.	290,909 50
Mortgage Bonds, City, County Railroad	1,082,236 66
Total	$4,478,100 74

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due	$394,976 96
Net Assets, : : : :	**$4,083,123 78**

Sworn to and subscribed, January 1, 1867.
jan15 1m

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL
McBaneville Depot,
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD
SESSION of 1867 opens March 6th. Course of instruction
Classical, Mathematical and Commercial
Address COL. WM. BINGHAM.
jal0 1m

C. H. BRACKETT & CO.,
Crescent Livery, Auction
—AND—
SALE STABLES
THE finest Harness Buggies and Carriages for hire.
Auction Sales Every Day at 10 O'Clock
Special attention paid to the unloading of Stock from Steamboats and Cars.
YARD ROOM furnished with or without feed
oct23 tf BOB. CAYCE, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS

ABSTRACT OFFICE,
ROOM NO. 1,
Corner Monroe and Second Streets,
Memphis, : : Tennessee.
WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete derangements of title to all
Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,
at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms. Extra facilities offered to the Memphis Bar, all the senior members of which have been our constant patrons, and to whom we gratefully refer for the reliability of our work.
Respectfully,
G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
feb17 1m (Successors to Bond & Campbell.)

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED IN 1846.
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent,
Assisted by a full and able Faculty.
THE Course of Study is that usually taught in the best colleges. The Moral culture of Cadets receives special attention. The Discipline is all that its name imports. The Government strict, but mild and parental. Parents may send their sons to this School with entire confidence that they will not be exposed to those allurements to vice and dissipation found in all towns and cities, the location being six miles from any town—the situation in a high and rolling country noted for health and salubrity.
The Spring Session, 1867,
Will commence on MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867, and continue Twenty (20) weeks.
Charges for Board and Tuition, including lights, fuel and washing, One Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars, ($175 currency), per semi-annual session, invariably in advance. No extras whatever.
Address Superintendent, Farmdale P. O., Franklin county, Kentucky. dei-3m

Notice.
WE have this day associated with us in the Boot and Shoe business Mr. W. B. RAGLAND. The name and style of the firm will be MICKLE, SMITH & RAGLAND.
J. D. MICKLE,
JOHN I. SMITH.

J. D. MICKLE, Memphis. JOHN I. SMITH, New York. W. B. RAGLAND, Memphis.
MICKLE, SMITH & RAGLAND,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
No. 319 Main Street, Memphis Tenn.,
feb16 1m

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MEYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. dec15 3m

$10 FROM $1.
AGENTS (male and female) wanted everywhere. For full particulars please address
G. W. JACKSON & CO.,
feb6 1m 11 South st., Baltimore, Md.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
WE wish to call the attention of the ice dealers in the towns on the railroads and river to the fact that they can purchase their supply in the spring, which we are unloading from barges, at much less rates than at retail, after we have been to the expense of putting it in store. Apply to or address
BOHLEN, HUSE & CO.,
jal8 3w 268½ Main street.

D. H. EVANS,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS,
14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.,
HAS in store and to arrive—
1200 barrels Whisky, various grades;
75 quarter pipes Cognac Brandy;
25 do do Rochelle do;
10 puncheons Jamaica Rum;
15 pipes Holland and Scheidam Gin;
125 casks Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines;
10 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne;
75 cases Charles Farre;
50 do Green Seal and La Perle;
200 do Plantation Bitters;
100 do Boker's do
50 do Hostetter's do
London Porter and Scotch Ale:
500 casks Barkly, Perkins & Co.'s Porter—pints and quarts—very fine;
400 casks Guinness & Son's Dublin Brown Stout—pints and quarts;
300 casks Jeffery's Ale—pints;
500 do Younges—in stone jugs;
Together with a full stock of Draft Ales and Porter, French Cordials, Domestic and Havana Segars—all of which will be sold to the trade, at prices to defy competition.
D. H. EVANS,
feb3 tf 14 Monroe street.

P. H. CAVANAUGH,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 42 UNION STREET,
BETWEEN MAIN AND SECOND, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
jan15 3m

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,
WHOLESALE
Whiskies, Cigars and Tobacco,
No. 226 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
feb7 3m

REMOVAL.
TERRY & MITCHELL,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Have Removed to
No. 329 Main Street,
(Eclipse Building),
AND are offering their Winter Stock at LOW PRICES.
Second and Third Floors to Rent, with conveniences. Suitable for wholesale business. Will not be rented separately.
feb6 1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED GARDEN SEED!
CONSTANTLY arriving and for sale by
R. C. CRAIG & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Seed Store,
jan24 3m 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROADS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL
—AND—
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON
RAILROADS.
THE above Companies have this day appointed Col. JOHN McGUIRK the joint Agent of their Companies, to adjust all losses and damages, or over-charges arising on all shipments over the two roads, and to attend generally to the business of the roads in Memphis.
Parties having business relations connected with shipment over their road, will call on Col. McGuirk, at Memphis and Charleston Railroad office, Memphis, and their business will have prompt attention.
SAM. TATE, President M. & C. R. R.
A. M. WEST, President M. C. R. R.
MEMPHIS, February 5, 1867. feb6 1m

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
TRAINS leave Memphis Daily as follows, city time:
Through Express (Sundays excepted) 7 a.m.
Through Mail 6:40 p.m.
Somerville Accomodation 3:40 p.m.
EXPRESS connect at Grand Junction with afternoon train south on Mississippi Central Railroad for Holly Springs, Water Valley, Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, New Orleans, etc.
AT CORINTH for Okalona, Columbus, Miss., Mobile, Ala., etc.
AT DECATUR for Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.
AT CHATTANOOGA for all points in Eastern Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Washington, Baltimore, New York, etc.
MAIL connects at Decatur for Nashville. Chattanooga connections same as above.
Baggage checked through.
Ticket Office No. 13 Court street.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.
W. L. DANLEY, General Ticket Agent.
E. O. NORTON, Passenger Agent. ja27 tf

THE OLD RELIABLE
THROUGH FREIGHT
FROM MEMPHIS
—TO—
All Points East and North!

ONLY ONE TRANSFER
—BETWEEN—
Memphis and Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and All Intermediate Points.
Lowest Rates and Prompt Dispatch!
C. F. SMITH,
Agent Little Miami Railroad,
oct31 No. 7½ Madison street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE
RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after
Monday, November 26, 1866,
Trains will run as follows:
LEAVE MEMPHIS.
New Orleans Express 5:00 p.m.
Batesville Accommodation 2:30 p.m.
ARRIVE AT MEMPHIS.
New Orleans Express 9 30 p.m.
Batesville Accommodation 10:30 a.m.
New Orleans Express makes close connection at Grenada for New Orleans and all points South.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
S. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. nov25

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD.

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

Notice to Merchants and Shippers.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, MEMPHIS, August 25, 1866.

THIS Line will, on MONDAY NEXT, commence running their
Through Freight Trains
between Memphis and Louisville, coming through in 35 hours without change of cars. Freight carried at the Lowest rates. By this line shippers are saved the commissions, insurance, delays, annoyances, etc., incidental to shipments by river. All goods consigned to Agent of Louisville and Memphis Fast Freight Line, Louisville, will be shipped free of commissions and without delay.
This route is abundantly supplied with new Freight cars and motive power, sufficient to transport all freight offered them.
All Losses Settled Promptly!
Rates furnished and special contracts made on application to F. S. VAN ALSTINE, General Freight Agent, Louisville, Ky., or to
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't,
au26 Memphis, Tenn.

BALTIMORE.
THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE VIA HAVANA AND KEY WEST, carrying the United States mails.
Through Tickets to New York, $60.
The list comprises the following first class steamships:
LIBERTY, 1200 tons, Wm Rollins, Commander
CUBA, 1100 tons, Thos. A. Bain, Commander.
One of the above fine steamers will be dispatched from New Orleans for Baltimore via Havana and Key West, on the 5th and 20th of each month.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WITHERSPOON & HALSEY, Ag'ts,
20 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
N. B.—No bills of lading but those of the company will be signed. Permits for freight must be procured from this office. No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. se21

MEDICAL.

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